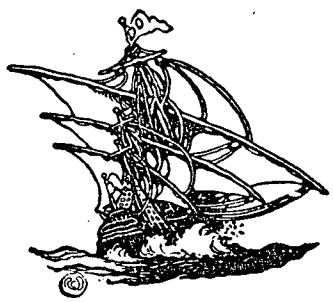
THE SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY
SEPTEMBER 15, 1928



Kindergartens of Crime
By F. Zeta Youmans

British Labor's New Program
By S. K. Ratcliffe

The International Fortnight
By René Sand

Seattle's Jobless
Sins of Exclusiveness
A Challenge to John Dewey
Case Work for Courts
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THE SURVEY

Midmonthly Number

Vol. LX, No. 12 September 15, 1928

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All issues of The Survey are indexed in the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, to be found in most public and college libraries.

The Gist of It

S. K. RATCLIFFE, well-known to Survey readers as a keen and timely interpreter of British political events, has recently joined the staff of The New Statesman. His present article (page 579) was prepared, he writes us, in the light of two developments of importance: "the new Left Wing revolt, and then a turn in the Tory Party which has made it seem as though we may be in for a political crisis before the general election comes in sight."

SURVEY READERS who recall Miss Youmans' story, Opportunity Night, in The Survey of September 1, 1927, will welcome this account of another phase of the night life of Chicago children, which she sees through her work as director of the child-labor department of the Juvenile Protective Association of that city. Page 581.

DR. RENÉ SAND served during the War in his native Belgium as head of a military hospital. He first came to this country to attend the International Child Welfare Conference in 1919, and has been a frequent visitor since. Dr. Sand acted as secretary of the First International Conference of Social Work, which he reports for us, page 583.

DR. ALICE E. JOHNSON discusses the danger of bringing up our children to be "different," on the basis of her wide experience as a practicing psychiatrist (page 589). She is also clinical professor of psychiatry at the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia.

HERBERT L. LOMBARD, M.D., is epidemiologist of the Massachusetts State Department of Health. Page 591.

CAPITOLA PINCHES ALLEN is doing graduate study at the University of Washington, and occasionally works as a volunteer for the Social Welfare League of Seattle. Page 593.

"H. P. K." is a social worker who has known New Bedford closely for some fourteen years. Page 594.

SYLVIA CHATFIELD BATES, who was for some years a teacher of English in secondary schools, is doubtless known to many Survey readers as a novelist and short-story writer. Her latest novel, That Magic Fire, was published by Houghton Mifflin this month. She sends her article (page 597) from the MacDowell Colony in Peterborough, N. H., where she is at work on another story.

MARGARET NAUMBURG is an occasional writer and lecturer on various phases of the "new" education. She is now in France, where she plans to spend some months in study and travel. Page 598.

THOMAS D. ELIOT, formerly of the department of sociology at Northwestern University, is to join the faculty of Pomona College, California, this fall. Page 601.

EDWIN G. EKLUND is director of the Council of Social Agencies in Springfield, Illinois. Page 603.

HOW Cleveland finds out about its city, and how it is trying to put its civic resources for beauty and learning at the service of all its people, are told in two articles by Clevelanders which are crammed with suggestions for other enterprising communities. (Page 605.) Howard Whipple Green is secretary of the Cleveland Health Council and in charge of its research and statistics. Mildred Chadsey is director of the Adult Education Association of Cleveland.

DOROTHY WYSOR is executive secretary of the Travelers' Aid Society of Los Angeles. Her paper (page 612) is based on an address before the annual meeting of the National Association of Travelers' Aid Societies at Memphis.

FOR permission to publish The Romanzas Train Señora Nurse, by Alice Evans Cruz, which appeared in The Survey of August 1, and Tell It to the Iceman, by Virginia Conklin, in the issue of August 15, The Survey is indebted to the courtesy of the editors of The Public Health Nurse. By regrettable oversight, this acknowledgment was omitted at the time of their publication. Both stories received honorable mention in the prize story contest conducted by The Public Health Nurse during the spring.

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British Labor's New Program

By S. K. RATCLIFFE

A CERTAIN assembly in Kansas City ten years ago is one of my vivid memories. It was the annual National Conference of Social Work, held amid the most difficult circumstances of the last year of the War, and the program committee asked me to explain the new program of the British Labor Party which at that distracted time was arousing great curiosity throughout the world. I did it, as I remember, in a half-hour's speech, and then and for a year or more afterwards I was interested to note how keen and widespread was the discussion provoked by a manifesto sent out by a political party in England, a party which was not then supposed to be nearing the hour of taking control of the government.

Well, the pamphlet—which bore the title Labor and the New Social Order—was a fine statement and appeal. It was written by Sidney Webb in a single concentrated effort of mind and pen, with a glow of eloquent conviction which those who know Mr. Webb only from the newspaper caricatures of him had no reason to expect. It was brief, direct, and entirely lucid. Everywhere people were impressed and captured by it, and I think it met with an especially cordial response from the forward-looking men and women of the colleges and churches. It did service as an informing and clarifying instrument, and I do not doubt that it had much to do with the creation of the friendly atmosphere amid which, in 1924, Ramsay MacDonald, took office as prime minister.

Labor and the New Social Order was a document of 1918, the most encouraging party utterance heard as the War was drawing to an end. No one can have imagined that during its short spell of office the Labor Government could do much, or indeed anything measurable, towards the fulfilment of its program. For that very short interval—eight months—it was in office without voting-power. At the first sign of its wishing to give legislative effect to any part of its scheme of economic reconstruction, the two other parties would have combined to bring about its overthrow. Of that there was no doubt. But four years have now passed since the Labor Party ceased to be responsible for the government. A Conservative administration has held office with an immense majority; the opposition parties have been nowhere. In these years, until the present summer, the Liberals alone have been active in program making. With Lloyd George it is a favorite activity, and the large political funds of which that restless politician has command make it easy for him to finance a research department and to employ the corps of energetic men who have produced the successive Liberal schemes of reconstruction, agrarian and industrial. Meanwhile, Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues have laid themselves open to the criticism that they were not competing with the Liberals, were allowing their case to go by default, and they were told that, unless they bestirred themselves they would find the general election of 1929 coming upon them before the rank and file of Labor had been provided with a fighting program.

The answer to this criticism is now available in the shape of a fifty-page pamphlet, Labor and the Nation, issued by the Labor Party in cooperation with the trade unions. It is at present a draft only, to be submitted to the party conference in October, every affiliated body having the right to propose amendments.

THE new program offers various points of contrast with the manifesto of ten years ago. It is, for one thing, much larger and more detailed. It could not be a duplication of its famous predecessor. That was a statement of aims in general terms and a rousing popular appeal. The Labor Party has since been in office. It had to keep in mind the certainty that the public would read the present manifesto with one main purpose—namely, to find out what it is that Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues intend to do, or to attempt, in the not improbable event of their being called

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upon to form a second Labor government. Therefore the manifesto had to be a collective effort: not the eloquent call of a single intellectual leader, but a considered utterance of the party's executive group. Readers familiar with the style of the more influential labor writers will be able to find traces of certain minds. They may say: "This is the cool sense of Arthur Greenwood; that is the fervor of Ramsay MacDonald; that, again, could only have come from the fine mind and masterly pen of R. H. Tawney." And they would probably be quite near the mark. But the important thing is that Labor and the Nation is the party program, the authoritative announcement of what England is to expect when the day comes—as certain a day, almost, as next Christmas—when a Labor prime minister is once again seated in Downing Street.

THE authors of the pamphlet deemed it necessary to begin with an attack upon the Baldwin government, for its failure especially to grapple with the grave problems of industry, unemployment, and taxation. Next they make a passing reference to the Liberal Party schemes of social reconstruction, pausing only to remark that these contain a reluctant admission of the necessity of certain principles for which Labor has long stood. They affirm that the mission of the Labor Party is to initiate and control the transition to a new era, an inevitable revolution that must if possible be pacific. They say:

While its eyes are on the future, its feet are firmly planted on the ground of today. Its policy is no patchwork of odds from this party and ends from that, hastily thrown together in the hope of recapturing the votes of a disillusioned electorate. It is designed for the practical necessities of a world economically unified and dependent for its welfare on the deliberate adaptation of industrial power to social purposes, in which the fabric of civilization is threatened equally by the imperialism that would sacrifice the well-being of humanity to vulgar dreams of national self-aggrandizement, and by the materialism that subordinates the finer potentialities of man's nature to the worship of obsolete property rights and the pursuit of dividends. It rests on the faith that love is stronger than hate, reason more potent than ignorance and prejudice, and a decent regard for the common interests of mankind a surer basis for a stable society than the arrogance of dominant classes or the jealous ambitions of contending nations.

They proceed to summarize the chief aims of the party:

1. To secure to every member of the community the standards of living necessary for a healthy life necessary to a healthy and self-respecting existence.

2. To convert industry from a sordid struggle for private gain into a cooperative undertaking, carried on for the community and amenable to its control.

3. To extend rapidly and widely those forms of social provision—education, public health, housing, insurance, pensions—in the absence of which the individual is the sport of economic chance.

4. To adjust taxation to secure that, while provision is made for the improvement of industry, surpluses created by social effort shall be applied for the good of all.

5. To establish peace, freedom, and justice by removing the root causes of war—international disputes—by disarmament, and by renouncing war as an instrument of national policy.

This is the brief and general statement of aims. The detailed application made in the second part of the manifesto is more precise than we have had it previously. It involves, needless to say, a denunciation of the attempt to compete with rival nations by pushing down still further the standards of the English worker. The Labor Party is at one with the American view in this, that it is wholly against a policy that would curtail the purchasing power of the home public and thereby deprive British producers of their most important market. The party

in full accordance with the best economic opinion, stands for the systematic, universal, and thorough-going application of the policy of fixing minimum standards of life and employment, in such a way as at once to safeguard the workers against the downward pressure of unscrupulous or incompetent employers and to increase the efficiency of industrial organization.

Its proposals for dealing with what in England today is the terrible and chronic evil of unemployment comprise the control of youthful workers, the transference of labor in seasonal occupations, and a large scheme for the development of national resources, especially of roads; one main expedient being the creation of a National Economic Committee over which the prime minister will preside. This part of the program affords a parallel to a portion of the Liberal plan, wherein, it may be remarked, the proposals are worked out with greater thoroughness—as, for example, in the matter of National Economic and Industrial Councils. The Labor Party, of course, is far more drastic when it comes to the problems of public ownership and national control of the great productive services—land, coal and power, transport. Here, needless to say, the keyword is Nationalization:

Without haste but without rest, with careful preparation, with the use of the best technical knowledge and managerial skill, *and with due compensation to the persons affected,* the Labor Party will vest their ownership in the nation, and their administration in authorities acting on the nation's behalf. . . . Confirmed as to the wisdom of its policy by practical experience of the waste and inefficiency of private ownership in industries which, whether called private or not, are essentially public in character, the Labor Party will proceed to carry it forward with the utmost rapidity that circumstances allow.

It follows from this that the nationalization of transport and the unification and nationalization of the coal mines would be given an early place on the program; while agriculture, "still among the greatest of British industries," would be brought within a plan of national scope to include security of tenure, the fixing of prices for produce, and the reorganization of the home meat supply.

FOR the general reader, more interested in ideas and movements than in the details of a single nation's program, the last twenty pages of the pamphlet will be far more attractive than the first portion. Here he will find a statement of the greater needs of the nation of today and tomorrow, and will recognize the ground and the atmosphere as similar to that of Labor and the New Social Order; and he will find, moreover, a clear and fine declaration of the aims of Labor in respect of the wider British Commonwealth and the problems of international peace. The final paragraph is as follows:

To its faith in personal liberty and social equality it joins, what is no less essential to a civilized society, the conviction that the law of life is cooperation, and that the progress of mankind is to be achieved, not through the struggle for personal gain or individual self-aggrandizement, but by the deliberate organization of the resources of the whole community in the

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service of all. It is on such foundations, the Labor Party holds, that the socialist commonwealth of the future must be built. It appeals to men and women of good-will in all classes of the community to aid it to accomplish that indispensable task.

There are certain aspects of this whole business of planning for the remolding of England—from the equalitarian national housekeeping of Bernard Shaw in The Intelligent Woman's Guide, to this manifesto of the Labor Party—which are of the greatest interest, and which seem to me to present some difficulties that are not by any means sufficiently discussed. I should like to recur to them in a later article. Here, in conclusion, I will say only a few words about another matter, a matter of immediate concern.

Fine programs of reconstruction are, necessarily, the work of the few, the small group of leaders and thinkers. It is exceedingly difficult to form any estimate of the amount of interest they create in the rank and file, or even of the extent to which they influence the local workers in the party and the candidates for parliament. How far, for example, is the left-wing movement of the Independent Labor Party connected in any way with the national program? I am disposed to answer that it is hardly connected at all. Maxton and Cook, who are disgusted with the parliamentary Labor Party, and markedly hostile to the leadership of Ramsay MacDonald, are rebellious much more on account of method and of pace than of program. They are evangelical missioners, the minor prophets of the movement. What they demand is socialism-in-our-time, not careful plans for making the transition to the new era. That is the weakness of their position in the common-sense world of British labor. But, at the same time, it is the strength of their appeal to the great mass of workers disheartened by the degradation of their standard of living and driven to despair, in one great industry after another, by the long continuance of casual employment or of no work at all.

Kindergartens of Crime

By F. ZETA YOUMANS

THE lower level of a Chicago boulevard some night at eight-thirty. Trucks back up to a long platform. Boys come strolling in—boys fifteen, twelve, ten years old. They clamber up to the platfrom, gather into close groups, bent over, concentrated on the moment's game. They light cigarettes and puff away at them, lounging on the seats of the trucks. Suddenly activity begins. Bundles of papers catapulting from the chutes. The trucks are quickly loaded. Out they roar, one after another, and on each truck, boys—five, ten, fifteen boys to a truck—little and big. The joy of it! They cling on casually, waving unconcerned arms and legs at the sides. They disappear into the night. Riding on swift-going trucks at night. Free from control. Yet controlled for the sake of circulation. North, east, south west they are carried, irrespective of where they live. At far-distant corners, one after another is set down, each with his quota of papers to dispose of. Big boys, fourteen years old, maybe; little boys nine or ten. At 1 A. M. the friendly truck returns. Coffee and sandwich at a neighboring lunch-room. Settle accounts with your driver. Fifty cents, a dollar in profits, and back you roar, picking up here a boy and there a boy until all are accounted for.

Fifteen boys to your truck. Five, staying at home, drop off at convenient corners. The rest stay on the trucks to roar away through the lighted empty streets back to the garage. Two-thirty A. M.: In a little upper room over the garage games are already in progress. Dice click. Cards are shuffled and dealt. Everybody has money to wager—his night's profits. Boys and more boys swarm upstairs to take part in or watch the games. There are coarse jokes and cursing. There is money lost and won. "Benzine lost his week's pay," the word goes round. Benzine is twelve. He has not been home for two months. Five A. M.: The game breaks up. The gray dawn begins to show over the lake. Time to go to bed. On the table in the little upper room. Under the table. On the seats of the big trucks—silent now, bereft of power—in the bodies of the trucks. One by one the boys, big and little, dispose themselves in the most convenient places for rest. Sometimes the sleeping quarters at the garage are so crowded that there is not room for all of the boys, so they go to a "hotel" near by where they can have a night's lodging for 25 cents. The story of the number of boys sleeping each night, varied. Twenty, thirty, forty boys were reported at different times. Never less than twenty. A few big boys over sixteen, many fourteen and under. Always some little ones.

Courtesy The Ounce, New York

Shall the truant defeat the school?

From the first of November, 1927, returns on this method of increasing circulation began to come in at the Juvenile Court. Boy after boy came before Judge Bartelme with the same story. Truant from school. Away from home. Working at night for the paper. Sleeping in the garage. One meal a day supplied by the manager of the garage—coffee, a Hamburger sandwich, cookies or

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cake. Hours spent in the cheap shows. Other hours "hanging around the plant." Raids on lunch wagons for food. Early morning foraging for breakfasts. Money lost at gambling; filched from pockets when asleep. Three, four meals a day, all the same—coffee, sandwich, cookies. Boys away from home months at a time. Frantic parents besieging the garage to be turned away with gruff denial that boys were there. Boys with new shoes and sheepskin lined coats, the gift of the garage boss. Boys all without money for their weeks of work, all filthy, some in need of delousing, some too sick to be sent to the Parental School at once. Then a check was made at the Parental School. Of the three hundred boys there, more than half—one hundred and sixty-four—have been truant from school, away from home and earning their way by newspaper selling. All of these boys were under sixteen. Many of them were seventh- and eighth-grade boys, too young to be granted work certificates, bright boys who had never been delinquent before.

From November until January, personal conferences were held between representatives of the Juvenile Protective Association and the assistant to the president of the newspaper. Letters were exchanged. Promises were made. But still the boys told the same story in court. Finally, after another Juvenile Protective Association conference with the newspaper, the garage manager was invited to the Juvenile Court. Even then weeks elapsed before the final order was given and apparently obeyed, to exclude all boys under sixteen from sleeping in the garage or about the plant. Several boys are still missing from home, not to be located. But the steady stream of boys from the night newspaper selling to the Parental School has been checked for the present.

Joseph

Joseph was nine in March, and has been committed for the first time to the Parental School for truancy. He left home in November and was away for three months. He slept in the T—— Garage and sold papers from 9:30 p.m. to 2 a.m., making fifty or sixty cents a night. Joseph knows not the sound of th.

Sometimes I took money home to my mudder. She always needs money. My fader died —— eight years ago. My mudder cleans a building at night. I got tree sisters, one older, one younger dan me. Nobody works except my mudder. I wanted to help her so I went sellin' papers. The boss promised a sheepskin lined coat an' big boots if we worked till Christmas. Sure I got 'em, and a Christmas basket with lumber jackets, an' dresses, an' underwear, an' meat, an' candy an' peanuts for my mudder an' sisters. . . . Every night we played cards an' dice upstairs in de garage—an' in de trucks. We played "66" an' "7½". Sometimes I lost all my money. I hid fifty cents in my shoe for food the next day an' bet de rest. Once I won $2.75. I was afraid to go to sleep. Aw! I was afraid of gettin' robbed. Dey rob yer when yer asleep. I kep' awake till five an' den I went home an' gave de money to my sister. . . . Once de boys stole de money I hid in my shoe. Dey play tricks in de garage. When yer sleepin'. De boys dat wake up first. Dey set fire to my pants once. Dey burned a big hole in bot' legs. Dey cut de buttons off my pants. . . . A lot of boys robbed candy outen a "Baby Rut'" candy store. When dey needed blankets —in cold wedder dey broke windows in autos and robbed blankets. Sometimes a whole pile of boys ud go out at two o'clock to rob tings out of cars. Dey'll turn up de seats an' take tools, an' dey'd find men's gloves an' scarfs. Dey'd sell 'em to de men 'at ran de lunch cart near de plant. Once a lot of boys hid in de horse stable on Grand Avenue—at tree in de mornin'—an' one boy went out an' trew a stone an' broke a window in a lunch room acrost de street. Den he wistled an' all de boys ran out of de stable an' raided de lunch room. Dey got cigarettes and cigars, an' candy, an' money outen de cash register. . . . Naw, I didn't save anytin'. I had seven cents when de cops picked me up.

NOW it is frankly admitted by newspaper men that the drivers of these night trucks are of the roughest possible element. Gunmen, inasmuch as many of them are armed with a miniature machine gun small enough to be concealed in a pocket, ready to shoot, in their own conferences, at a false word or gesture from one of their number. Possibly not gangsters but not far enough removed from the gangster to be tutors of small boys. That they are lacking in all sense of responsibility toward the community or the boys whom they employ goes without question. These men are the night salesmen, under pressure to dispose of a constantly increasing quota of newspapers.

According to a signed opinion of one of the newspaper owners, who had been informed of the conditions, the drivers are not contributing to the delinquency of the boys, but are engaged in teaching them a skilled trade, far better for them than loafing about the streets. Yet, for three months, at least, this education in a "skilled trade" cost the city fifty dollars a month for each of the one hundred and sixty-four boys, who had given up education and home to live with the gang. The city paid out $2,460 in an attempt to return these children to normal life. The experiment is a bold one. What home could compete in fascination with the lure of night rides on the rushing trucks with that undisciplined, nomadic life which leaves in many cases its permanent stamp on the child's character? Here, if you please, is recruiting ground for our gangs and our criminals.

For years the Juvenile Protective Association had a similar exploitation to face with another Chicago newspaper. There, too, small boys were allowed to sleep on the premises and were led into all sorts of delinquencies. There, too, we have been able to check the worst of the situation. That does not mean that we have put an end to all night selling on the part of small boys. Illegal employment still continues on the part of both papers. On one corner, typical of many others, we found a well-dressed, fine-appearing boy of fifteen. We were told he was the newspaper seller, but there was no outward evidence. He is snugly seated in a warm shoe-shine shop—selling papers exactly as Tom Sawyer got his fence whitewashed. Nineteen children were doing the work, outside in the bitterly cold night. Five of them were girls under fourteen years of age. (The present ordinance forbids street trading to girls under eighteen.) Two of the girls were his sisters. The other fourteen children were ten-, nine- and eight-year-old boys, working for the magnificent profit of half a cent a paper. Ten were about all they could dispose of in a night. The older boy said he netted two dollars a night for the children's work.

Upon the presentation of these facts, the Illinois Child Labor Committee has formed a sub-committee, with an officer of the Juvenile Protective Association as chairman, composed of local, affiliated organizations to secure better

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regulation of street trades in Chicago. The plan is under way and we hope to present a definite program in the near future. That such conditions are even permitted to be tried in Chicago is one of the interesting paradoxes of our present way of living. We have the whole of our respectable citizenry—even the world's greatest newspaper—crying out against crime, against our inefficient handling of criminals before, during and after trial. We have a crime commission, we have public officers committed to a program for the suppression of crime. We have newspapers vivid in their denunciation of everybody else's delinquency on the subject of crime and criminals—and we find them running and defending efficient all-night kindergartens, guaranteed to teach the first steps of a criminal career.

The International Fortnight in Paris

By RENÉ SAND

BY taking part in the first International Social Welfare Fortnight, which met in Paris, July 2 to 13, six thousand men and women, representing fifty countries, from Soviet Russia to the United States and Mexico, from Chile to Japan and Siam, from Australia to Hungary and Turkey, responded to the call of social work and international understanding. Is there a better proof that governments are expressing the common will of mankind in signing covenants for peace as well as international agreements for fighting evils of all kinds?

Imagine an ultra-modern building in the heart of the residential part of Paris. Five auditoriums, specially constructed for ideal acoustics, house the section meetings and the plenary sessions. A gallery offers an exhibit of posters, diagrams, case-work material.

But the heart of the congresses is the vast lobby, in which there is a constant passing, grouping and regrouping of delegates. They talk intensely and cordially. A German explains to some French members how they ought to make social insurance profitable to public health. A Soviet delegate unfolds the tale of the village "red corner" (community center) and of the "wall newspaper," a manuscript poster, on which every one is allowed to write his comments, his questions, his answers. An Ukrainian Red Cross official shows how the welfare of the blind, the deaf and the crippled is realized by uniting them in cooperative unions. Americans are subjected to a heavy fire of questions on community chests, social surveys, training schools for social work.

Not only in the congress itself, but in the numerous kindred group meetings, dinners and other parties, the same mood prevailed. When the French social workers invited their fellow-workers from abroad to a luncheon, a German social worker replied to the toast "Our Guests."

Cooperation was the motto throughout—cooperation between nations, and also between specialists and groups. The fortnight united the four Congresses of Housing and Town Planning, of Child Welfare, of Statutory and Voluntary Assistance, and of Social Work. The Child Welfare Congress itself was organized in common by the three International Child Welfare Unions, which hitherto had called their own separate meetings. The four congresses sought a common material expression in the International Exhibition of Housing and Social Progress, in which twenty nations participated—a very interesting show indeed, wholly modern in its presentation and in its purpose.

In the housing section, two lessons stand out: the universality of the town-planning movement, extending to regional planning and, in Great Britain, almost to nation-wide planning; second, the effort to house decently the poor and the very poor, expressed in a striking way by the Austrian exhibit. Imagine a chess-board, with a hundred cases: 94 are empty; an electric bulb is drawn on 6 cases. This represents the proportion of dwellings lighted by electricity, before the War, in Vienna, among the working class. Side by side, another chess-board with 99 cases showing an electric bulb: the present situation in that same poverty-stricken capital of a dwindled country.

In the social section of the exhibition, a series of six posters depict the main causes of poverty; from each one, arrows lead to the preventive and curative remedies: social work visualized in a nutshell. A model child-welfare center shows the continuity of effort from the prospective mother to the adolescent boy or girl. That French social agencies, noted for their individualism, should have united in these two common exhibits, is not only a testimony to the ability of Madame Roger Sciama and Madame Gonse-Boas, their organizers, but also a proof that the movement for coordination is gaining ground everywhere.

Space is too short to describe the national exhibits. Here again, Austria stands out, with its striking way of making statistics understandable even to the illiterate. Let us mention simply that perhaps the most remarkable single object in the exhibition is the complete layette which the city of Vienna presents to every mother as soon as the birth is registered, and the gift is accepted by rich and poor alike.

THE Housing and Town-Planning Congress, firmly rooted in the permanent membership consisting in the municipal administrations of many important cities throughout the world, has a well-established tradition of internationalism and technicality. The themes chosen this time were: building costs, rural housing, housing of the very poor, mass and density of building in relation to open spaces and traffic facilities, legal and practical difficulties in carrying out town and regional plans.

The pioneer of the town-planning movement, Sir Ebenezer Howard, having unfortunately died on the very eve of the congress, Paul Strauss, former minister of health in France and president of the fortnight, took the chair, with Mr. Chapman (London) as organizing secretary. Needless to say, the Regional Plan of New York loomed large in the debates. Excursions showed some fine town-planning work realized in the outskirts of Paris.

The International Child Welfare Congress was also presided over by M. Strauss, with Dr. Lesage (Paris) as secretary. The five questions on the agenda were: maternity

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homes, breast-feeding, open-air institutions, social work on behalf of children, and children's courts.

About one hundred resolutions were voted. Of course, no startling novelty could be discovered either in the speeches or in the recommendations, but no doubt many who had come with limited experiences and narrow views left "improved." The visits to numerous agencies added to the interest of the meetings.

The Congress on Assistance relies, like the Housing Congress, on a permanent organization.

Meeting under the chairmanship of Countess Henry Carton de Wiart (Brussels), with Georges Rondel (Paris) as secretary, it discussed the progressive substitution of prevention for relief (M. Van Overbergh, Brussels); assistance of foreigners in distress, considered from the point of view of existing conventions (Prof. Valagussa, Rome); the assistance of those not entirely deprived of means, but in need of help (Mlle. Chaptal, Paris); the assistance of the aged (Dr. Polligkeit, Frankfurt); the assistance of the mentally defective (Miss Fox, London).

THE International Conference of Social Work was the first of its kind, and the fact that it gathered three thousand delegates proves conclusively that there is a need for such meetings. The plan of the conference originated in the minds of the European social workers invited to the National Conference of Social Work in Atlantic City (1919) and later in Washington (1923). Warmly endorsed by Julia C. Lathrop, Homer Folks, and later by Grace Abbott, Jane Addams, Mary Van Kleeck, John A. Kingsbury, John M. Glenn, and others, the suggestion was studied by a committee which reported at the Toronto (1924) and at the Cleveland (1926) meetings, finally getting from the National Conference the authorization to cooperate with the organizers of the International Conference and to put one thousand dollars at their disposal.

The General Council of the League of Red Cross Societies recommended to the Secretariat of the League to associate itself in the preparation of the International Conference.

An organizing committee, placed under the chairmanship of Alice G. Masarykova, the illustrious promoter of social work and Red Cross work in Czechoslovakia, obtained the support of prominent social workers in about twenty countries, as well as financial contributions from American foundations, Red Cross societies and various other groups.

When time, place, program and constitution had been settled in the Paris (1926) and Prague (1927) meetings of the committee, a tremendous task began. Forty national reports on the state of social work, of training for social work, of social case work, of social work and industry, of social work and public health were published in English, in French and in German, as a preliminary documentation. The twenty-five themes chosen for section meetings were also illustrated by reports distributed in three languages a month before the conference. Twenty-three addresses were prepared in the same way for the plenary sessions, but not distributed. To realize the difficulties of such a task, one must remember that there is no international terminology for social work; suitable French and German expressions had to be coined even for such current terms as "social case work," and reciprocally names had to be devised for German and French expressions which have no equivalent in English. In order to insure a fair degree of accuracy, Norah Hill of the League of Red Cross Societies had to revise about one million words of English text, and the secretary-general of the conference one million words of French text.

Before the conference met, there were results to show. National committees of social work created in about thirty countries had brought together, often for the first time, scattered and even rival or antagonistic forces. National Conferences of Social Work gathered as a preparation for the International Conference. Bibliographies were published, exhibitions organized. National social work received an impetus and an organization.

The conference opened formally on July 8, with an address by the president, Dr. Masarykova, whose philosophical sense and poetical gifts expressed themselves strikingly.

On the following morning, the statutes having been approved, the Organizing Board having been appointed as Executive Board of the conference, the plenary sessions and the section meetings unfolded themselves with clock-like regularity during five days. At the final meeting, the following resolutions were voted:

That the Executive Board of the conference be given full powers to organize another International Conference of Social Work;

That it should make every effort to coordinate this second conference with other congresses having similar aims;

That the board be authorized to co-opt new members;

That the national committees already formed for the preparation of this conference be invited to place their organization on a permanent basis.

Dr. Masarykova closed the conference by asking the social workers so to unite and multiply their efforts that those who fell during the War to guide us should not have laid down their lives in vain.

Space prevents consideration of the kindred group meetings on the prevention of blindness (Dr. Humbert in the chair, Eleonor P. Brown as principal speaker), on colonial social service (Renée de Montmort in the chair, the wife of Marshall Lyautey as principal speaker), on protective work for girls (Maude Miner Hadden in the chair, Dame Rachel Crowdy, chief of the social section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, as principal speaker), on the part played by women in social work (Arthur Fontaine, chairman of the International Labor Office in the chair, with women speakers from seven nations).

THE finishing touch was the excursion by motor car, down the beautiful banks of the Seine to the Castle of Argeronne, in Normandy. This vast historic mansion, whose incomparable furniture and works of art would grace any museum, has been made, by the will of its owner Mlle. de Montmort, a center for the gathering of international or national groups aiming at securing new developments in social work. There the girl-guide movement in France was born, there the French public-health nurse came into her own, there, more recently, the health center was discussed by a French élite. A day, or even an hour in Argeronne, gives every one who is blessed by this experience a lesson in gentle cooperation. But there was another reason for the presence of delegates of the conference in Argeronne: Mlle. de Montmort had been the first in France to accept the plan of the conference and to work for its realization. That the last occasion in which members of the conference met should have centered around her was a well-earned homage to one of the finest figures of modern France, blending the charm of old aristocracy with the most modern spirit.

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The Common Welfare

THE A. F. OF L. TRIES BOSS RULE

"BOSS RULE" has always been a red rag to trade unionists. Labor orators and labor editors have hurled anathemas at the tyrannical Big Boss who arbitrarily "hires and fires," who turns his workers off without a hearing, without so much as "and this is why I won't keep you on the job—." It is all the more amazing, therefore, to find the American Federation of Labor using these despised tactics in its recent dealings with Brookwood Labor College.

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L., at its August meeting at Atlantic City, urged all unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. to withdraw their support from Brookwood, which is in the midst of an endowment campaign. Matthew Woll's report, on which the council's action was based, is said to charge Brookwood with teaching doctrines antagonistic to federation policy, and with permitting "pro-Soviet demonstrations." The action was taken without any one at Brookwood knowing that an inquiry was under way. The majority of the men and women making up Brookwood's Board of Directors are officers of organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. None of them was consulted or given the courtesy of a hearing.

Founded in 1921, Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, N. Y., has been generally regarded as one of the most thorough-going experiments in workers' education in this country. It has a full-time school year of eight months, and a two-year as well as a one-year course. Its work is definitely planned as training for enlightened leadership in the American labor movement. The school now has more than a hundred graduates. Numerous union groups have contributed to its endowment and its current expenses and have raised scholarship funds to send one or more of their own members to Brookwood. The college has also been from the first a center for labor gatherings. Brookwood Institutes, organized from time to time to consider the special problems of a particular group of workers or some general problem such as unemployment or mechanization, common to many, are an outstanding contribution to labor's understanding of its own situation and of the tools and techniques of organized effort (see page 588 in this issue).

Ironically enough, A. J. Muste, director of the school, learned for the first time of the council's action while he was in Paterson, N. J., carrying through successful negotiations for bringing a union of several thousand independent textile workers into the A. F. of L. A hastily summoned meeting of the Brookwood Board of Directors wired the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. asking for a hearing, but the council had adjourned before the message was received. A telegram was then sent to William Green, president of the federation, repeating the request for a hearing and asking for a copy of the charges against Brookwood and of the evidence in support of them. Mr. Muste points out in a recent statement:

> Fundamentally the question is one of freedom in labor education. Labor demands freedom of teaching in the schools, stands for objective consideration of all sides of a controversial issue, denounces all attempts to throttle freedom by yellow-dog contracts and whatever means. At Brookwood all issues confronting the labor movement are discussed, all points of view are given a hearing, no effort is made to indoctrinate anybody, to force any opinions down any one's throat, to tell people what to think. But rather we strive to develop in the students the ability to think for themselves and to settle problems on the basis of facts and not prejudices or mere opinions. Whether this type of labor education, the only type that in the long run can be of any value, is to be maintained, constitutes, I believe, a fundamental issue in this entire situation.

But to the rank-and-file trade unionist, as well as to the general public, the important question will probably be, not educational freedom but "boss rule." What does it mean, this business of hire-and-fire, this kick-you-out-without-a-hearing on the part of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.? Can they get away with it? Or will there be a wave of protest which will convince the general officers that Brookwood College is entitled to a fair and impartial hearing and that, in future, organized labor must not itself take over methods the use of which by "the bosses" it has so vociferously and so justly condemned?

GOLD FOR THE COMMON GOOD

HOW vast a store of wealth has been set aside in the endowed foundations for philanthropic efforts is disclosed in a recent bulletin prepared by Pierce Williams for the Association of Community Chests and Councils. Seven of these, Mr. Williams estimates, have a combined endowment of approximately half a billion dollars, while their aggregate annual income is $28,500,000 or nearly half as much as is raised each year by the three hundred community chests. All of these seven foundations have come into existence since the turn of the century: the General Education Board in 1903; the Milbank Fund Association, later the Milbank Memorial Fund, in 1905; the Russell Sage Foundation in 1907, the Carnegie Corporation in 1911, the Rockefeller Foundation in 1913, the Commonwealth Fund and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial in 1918. While each has a well-defined policy of its own, setting it apart from the others, there are certain general principles that govern them all. They do not grant charitable aid to individuals. They do not, ordinarily, engage in emergency relief work, although there have been notable exceptions to this policy, such as aid for Chinese famine and Japanese earthquake sufferers and grants for relief work in Europe following the War. And on the theory that the endowed foundation should not relieve contemporary society of its obligation to support its own day-by-day charitable work, these foundations do not ordinarily contribute to the current budgets of welfare agencies, though here, also, there are exceptions. Thus by the good fortune and generosity of a score of its citizens. America has gained a power of wealth

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for investment in the welfare of the future which the world probably never has equalled. It is flowing out under conscientious and intelligent leadership into research, into experiments in health, education, and the organization of life for the greater happiness of many. "If any one trend seems to characterize the policies and activities of these foundations," says Mr. Williams, "it is perhaps their increased expenditures for fellowships to enable gifted scientists and scholars to pursue their search for knowledge." As that knowledge snowballs into increasing bulk, there comes an increasing urgency in the need for its distribution and application, as the editor of The Survey pointed out in a recent article. Here is a problem, and a growing one, to test the wisdom and courage of those who are responsible for administering the foundations and also the ability of all who are interested in the commonweal to mint the gold of research and learning into a social currency which will enrich the lives of many millions.

EXTRY! EXTRY!

WHILE popular opinion and legal restriction have increased the age at which children enter most occupations, newsboys, according to a recent survey by the Federal Children's Bureau, seem little older than in the days when Horatio Alger cast romantic halos over the efforts of gallant youngsters to support widowed mothers and orphaned brothers and sisters. At least in these days, few children in the street trades seem to be working because of dire want. The bureau's study, covering several thousand children in eight widely separated cities, showed that the great majority came from homes in which both parents were living and in which the father was the chief breadwinner. Yet in these cities from a tenth to a fifth of all the newsboys were under ten years of age, and in all of them children as young as six or seven and sometimes even five, were regularly engaged in street selling. "All the boys do it," they explained; or "There's nothing else to do;" or "It's good a-goin' sellin'."

While newspaper selling does not necessitate a boy's leaving school, it is likely to mean little time for real play or the preparation of home lessons or sharing in family life, while on the other hand it often spells late hours, hasty and inadequate meals, exposure to bitter weather, or nights spent in distribution rooms, and the rough-and-tumble adventures described elsewhere in this issue by F. Zeta Youmans, writing of Chicago, conditions which the bureau found paralleled in other cities. Distribution rooms, the report declares, "too often attract the type of men from whom the newsboy may learn at first hand the language, philosophy, and technique of the loafer and tramp, or even the thief, the gambler and the moral pervert."

The similarity of the conditions found in this survey and those of similar studies made ten or fifteen years ago, offers little hope that conditions will right themselves, but shows that in some respects they are likely to grow worse rather than better. The bureau recommends therefore that newspaper-selling should be regulated as are other forms of child labor; that the minimum age for licenses should be as high as public opinion will support, since some of the worst features of the trade make it as undesirable for boys of fourteen and fifteen as for the little chaps of ten or eleven; that where there is regulation rather than prohibition of selling, the hours be fixed at from 7 A. M. till 6.30 in the evening, a measure which would take care of the peak of the trade and yet make it possible for children to get sleep and reach home at a reasonable time after dark in the winter. The badge system seems the most effective method of enforcement, while administration by an effective school-attendance department gives promise of the best results. In Boston and Milwaukee the organization of "newsboys' republics" or clubs, based on principles of self-government, has proved most helpful as an extra-legal aid to enforcement. The children's own explanations of their reasons for working stress the fact that many children are in the trade chiefly because they lack something better to do after school.

HOBO CHILDREN

A STUDY of the army of children who last year left the public schools of one large American city to become migratory workers is soon to be published by the Bureau of Women and Children of Pennsylvania's Department of Labor and Industry. A preliminary report of the survey, which was made under the joint direction of Charlotte E. Carr of the labor department and Henry J. Gideon, director of the Bureau of Compulsory Education, Philadelphia Public Schools, covers the age, nativity, work-time, lost school-time, age-grade conditions of nearly two thousand Philadelphia children who worked on New Jersey truck farms in the spring and fall of 1927, instead of going to school. Eighty per cent of these children lost more than one month of school and nearly 20 per cent lost three months or more. Almost 2 per cent, taken out early in the spring as well as kept out of school in the fall, lost between five and six months of the school year. Seventeen per cent of the child workers were under eight years of age and more than 60 per cent were under twelve. Practically all were native-born, of foreign-born parents, and went to the farms as members of a family group. Ninety-six per cent of the fathers were Italian. Sixty-four per cent of the young migratory workers were over age for their school grade, as compared with 36 per cent of all Philadelphia children enrolled in the elementary public schools.

The preliminary report of this study gives no illuminating "side lights" and attempts no interpretation of its figures. But its careful statistical tables draw a sharp, if generalized, picture of these child workers and their environment: parents with old-world ideas of "putting the children to work"; unstable family incomes, largely dependent on unskilled seasonal jobs; willingness of farmers to substitute child labor for adult labor; failure of present-day child-labor laws to protect agricultural child workers. These factors combine to rob Tony and Rosa of their fair share of schooling, the chief influence likely to make possible for them something more useful and more satisfying than their parents' toiling, ill paid, uncertain lives as casual laborers.

PRO PATRIA

DESPITE popular ideas of Italian fecundity, recent dispatches from that country report a declining birth-rate, especially in the cities of the north. In the first six months of 1928, births in Florence hardly equalled the deaths in number; in Bologna the balance was adverse, while even the smaller cities, such as Verona, Ferrara and Cremona, show the same almost universal downward trend. A falling birth-rate contradicts the Fascist philosophy of a flourishing state, and expedients to counteract it are not lacking. A friend of The Survey, writing from Rome, lists some of these. First, a bonus of from 200 to 400 lire

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($10.50-$21.00) was offered for families with eighteen children. Then the necessary number of offspring was reduced to twelve, and recently to ten. The names of families writing in to claim the bonus are published in the daily newspapers. Several months ago the city of Milan began offering free passes on the tram system to any family with ten children, or seven if the head of the family was a government employe. Rome followed suit, and a feverish competition fanned by the newspapers is on between Milan and Rome to see which city will first achieve the million mark in population. Florence exempts a family with ten children from paying taxes. Apparently the burden of bonuses is becoming a little heavy, for recently Mussolini sent an order to the prefects of communities to ask employers to contribute to the fund as a patriotic duty. Gifts have also been sent by the Duce to Italian families living outside of Italy, and reduced railroad rates are offered to expectant mothers to return to the homeland so that their babies may be born under the Italian flag. How this effort is apparently abetting nature in one instance is disclosed in a triumphant communication, headed The Joy of a Fascist, recently published in the Messagero:

"I wish to announce that Saturday my wife gave birth to three children. Triplets used to be a rare occurrence, but since the exhortation of our glorious Duce they now commence to be frequent.

"My case, however, or rather that of my wife, is altogether wonderful. When you think that after eight sons born one at a time, now they begin to come three at a time! My only grief is that the newborn are all girls and will not be able to bear arms for their Great Country. Having six sons living, the triplets have increased the size of our family in one stroke 50 per cent. And continuing in this fashion, my wife, who is only thirty-three, will eventually be able to form an entire company! Long live Italy, long live the Duce, long live the Family!"

QUAKER WOMEN STUDY THEIR JOB

WITH the double purpose of trying to find out how women may improve the quality of their relationship with their household employes and at the same time secure greater efficiency and harmony in the home, a group of Quaker women are making a survey of present needs and existing practice in ten thousand homes in and near Philadelphia.

This group of women has been meeting for a number of years to discuss child psychology, progressive education, household budgets, and other phases of the modern woman's enlarging "sphere." Their interests fitted in with those of the Germantown Y.W.C.A., which has been organizing groups of household workers for recreation and good fellowship. The Y.W.C.A. secretary, on the basis of her experience with these workers, suggested that perhaps the employing group should take the lead in putting domestic employment on a more satisfactory and more efficient basis. A Bureau of Household Occupations for Philadelphia was suggested, but on the advice of Mary Anderson of the U. S. Department of Labor a preliminary survey of actual conditions was first undertaken. A Central Committee on Household Occupations, with a paid executive, was organized to carry on the study. With the help of the Women's Bureau, the Bureau of Home Economics, the industrial department of the National Y.W.C.A. and others, two questionnaires were drawn up. The first has been sent to ten thousand homemakers in and near Philadelphia, to determine the number of their household employes, their race, age, training and experience, the method of selecting them, wages or salaries paid, hours of work, hours of recreation, how work is planned, and household equipment. The committee has had the cooperation of the Federation of Women's Clubs, the College Club and many other women's organizations. The returns from this questionnaire are now being tabulated by the Women's Bureau in Washington. Through the second questionnaire, for employes, an effort will be made to learn as far as possible what the household employe's actual experience is at the present time.

In addition, intensive case studies are being made in a number of homes where there is apparently a satisfactory working relationship between employer and employe.

The report of this survey, which is to be published, should be a genuine contribution to the effort of the modern woman to do her traditional job intelligently, justly and with a maximum of satisfaction to her entire household.

WORKERS' WIVES

WIVES of plumbers, carpenters, lithographers, postal clerks, electrical workers, machinists, bookkeepers, garment workers, printers, painters, and engineers to the number of about fifty spent a week recently at an educational institute at Brookwood Labor College. The institute was sponsored by the Associated Auxiliary Council of New York, a federation of the women's auxiliaries of several trade unions in the greater city. Many American unions have such auxiliaries for the wives, daughters, sisters and friends of their members, the total auxiliary membership in the country being about one hundred thousand. Their activities have until recently been confined largely to occasional relief work in time of strike, and for the rest to tea and bridge parties. In recent years the Ladies' Auxiliary of the International Association of Machinists, under the leadership of Grace B. Klueg, has taken the initiative in developing an educational program for the auxiliaries as well as increased activities in such fields as the organization of women workers and cooperative enterprises. The publication of educational leaflets, organization of workers' education classes, a week-end institute for the wives of anthracite miners in Pennsylvania in June, and the recent institute at Brookwood are among the results of the new movement. A committee has been established, further to promote educational activities among working-men's wives.

Why are our husbands out of work? What is all this talk in the papers about Power Trust propaganda in the public schools? What am I to do with Johnny or Jane who is nervous and won't mind? Are the public schools doing sound educational work, and what is this experimental education that people are talking about? Is another war really brewing, and what can wives of workers who have homes to keep and children to bring up do about it? Would it help unemployment if married women were prevented from getting jobs? Such questions as these were raised by these women and discussed with experts in various fields. Those who have academic notions about education would have been surprised at the eagerness, the penetration, the realistic thinking on many points of these women, most of whom had had very little conventional schooling but all of whom had been up against the realities of our industrial system. To a considerable extent, these women still rule their homes, daughters, sons, husbands. If

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to their zeal, their native intelligence and practical interest, they can add knowledge, they may contribute inspiration and guidance at many points in the life of the family, the school, the community, the nation, and the labor movement. Given a group so strategically situated, the nascent educational movement among them may well be regarded as not the least significant development in the field of adult education.

AMERICANS AND THEIR LEISURE

WHAT are Americans doing with their new leisure, is the question the Federal Bureau of Education recently set itself to answer. In its report on this inquiry, the bureau points out that "hours of labor have decreased two and three hours a day, Saturday half-holidays are becoming more general, the five-day week is appearing here and there. Many people, the bureau finds, are using the time thus left on their hands for broadening their education.

More than one hundred and eighty universities are conducting courses attended by adults who want more or special education, students in quest of learning rather than credits toward a degree. Those who enroll in these non-credit courses need not have any previous college experience nor even have finished highschool. Elementary subjects are not taught. They may be studied in extension courses, or in the night schools organized as part of the public-school system of most cities.

About one hundred universities and colleges in this country now offer correspondence courses. So many subjects are covered by these courses that an Alaska miner, a Pittsburgh steel worker, a Montana farmer, a North Carolina housewife can pursue almost any cultural or professional interest in spare hours at home.

A further development in this field of constructive use of leisure is the reading course for specific purposes, conducted by many college and university extension divisions. Thirty-seven institutions reported that they provide home-reading courses, frequently based on reading guides of the Federal Bureau of Education or the American Library Association. One college enrolled one thousand seven hundred alumni in one year for such courses.

In view of the shortened working hours for masses of American workers, the bureau urges that as the next step all agencies engaged in extension work would do well to organize for cooperative effort. "Such an organization, in which the state department of education should be represented, might mobilize the available teacher talent and apply it where it is most needed. The strength of the appeal of this opportunity to further education to those who have specialized is surprising. Many specialists who would not take a regular teaching position are found willing to instruct groups at special times and places. It thus comes to pass that extension classes often have superior teachers."

THE WEAKER SEX

WHATEVER her relative deadliness, the female of the species seems more durable than the male. Or to put it another way, women get sick more often than men but die less frequently. Census reports analyzed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company show that in the United States in recent years, there are about 106 boy babies born to each 100 girls. All through childhood and beyond, however, the male death-rate is higher than the female, so that in a stationery American population, i.e. one in which there was no immigration and the birth-rate and death-rate were balanced, in adult life the two sexes would be practically equal in numbers. A recent report of the U. S. Public Health service, covering the record of about eight thousand persons for nearly two years and a half, gives the first available information in this country on the sex incidences of various diseases at different ages in a general group. Among children under ten, the boys had the worst of it in respect to illness from infectious diseases, diseases of the ears and eyes, skin, colds, and digestive troubles. But after that age, though the women averaged longer lives than the men, they also showed consistently higher sickness rates. In accidents, however, men seem to have an undesirable pre-eminence. A digest of accidental deaths and injuries, just made public by the American Red Cross, shows that about twice as many men and boys are hurt in street accidents as are women and girls. "This may be due in part to the fact that more men and boys are engaged in gainful occupations, and hence are more often on the street according to safety experts," the report declares, "but this accounts only in part for the inequality in the number of deaths. Women have been found to figure in fewer automobile accidents, so it is the experts' opinion that the female exhibits greater caution—while the male, being of a more adventurous type, does not always look before he leaps." From this let the back-seat driver take what comfort she can!

BUSINESS OF BEING CITIZENS

AFTER winning the vote, an impressive number of American women have turned their attention to seeing that the suffrage privilege is wisely used. Led by the League of Women Voters, the federated clubs and similar organizations, groups of women have tried to promote the study both of the philosophy and the methods of popular government. In Wisconsin, the state university has repeatedly given such groups the help of its resources—libraries, experts, programs, study outlines. It has experimented with correspondence courses on election methods and government. Recently its extension division cooperated with several women's organizations in carrying through a state conference on government, under the leadership of Almere L. Scott, head of the division's department of debating and public discussion.

The conference, held on the university campus, was open alike to men and women and was planned as a forum for non-propaganda discussion of some of the important questions of the day, both state and national. It was attended by more than a hundred individuals from twenty-five communities, representing such diverse organizations as the League of Women Voters, the G.A.R., the Y.W.C.A., Wisconsin Conference of Social Work, Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association, women's clubs, prohibition groups, public libraries, Wisconsin Power and Light Company. The questions discussed at the various sessions included federal versus state control of water power, federal and state legislation for infancy and maternity, party government in the United States, strength and weakness of Wisconsin Child-Welfare laws, state revenues and state expenditures, national issues from the standpoint of a Democrat, national issues from the standpoint of a Republican.

Copies of the proceedings, with outlines, charts and bibliographies will be sent to all registrants and will be available at cost to those unable to attend the conference. Out of the conference have come also outlines for study, by clubs and adult-education groups, of taxation and of party government.

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HEALTH

The Unpardonable Sin of Exclusiveness

By ALICE E. JOHNSON, M. D.

DR. WILLIAM A. WHITE tells us that the way to reach the goal of mental hygiene is to make an intelligent attack on the problem of bringing the instincts into the service of the individual. The first thought that will occur to our minds—our minds being what they are—is that we must bring our instincts under the control of reason.

This answer would be wrong, for it can not be done. We like to think of ourselves as reasonable beings, but it is very unreasonable to think so. Reason hasn't a chance in an encounter with instinct. The only thing in the world that can impress an instinct is another instinct, or a part of the same one. Reason has a definite role in human life, and if it knew its limitation it could play that role better than it does. The sole business of reason is to throw a light on the way, to bring more things into the field of action.

Instincts are racial habits, developed in response to the three biological necessities—preservation of the individual, preservation of the race, and preservation of society. All action serves one or more of these purposes. But these three purposes being separate things, the instincts are naturally antagonistic to each other. They are, in fact, belligerent competitors for the individual's inherent energy. As one grows stronger the others become weaker.

In the new-born child it is the self-preserving instinct that must give the greatest service. The preserving and developing of the self is the greatest need of a beginning life. Most of the growing child's energy must flow in that groove. Then when the self-serving actions and feelings have had this first chance to grow into the child's reflexes as fixed habits, they have the strongest kind of tendency to stay there and hold the position against all comers, without regard for any other necessity of human existence. Based on this fact is the popular belief that egotism is the characteristic expression of human nature. Each one, looking into himself, sees self-devotion as the ruling motive there and assumes it to be the natural state of all, with no thought as to whether the preponderance of this instinct may not be an acquired trait.

There is, however, nothing particularly human about egotism. It is a characteristic that we have inherited from our prehuman ancestors and it was much stronger in them than with us. As our nature becomes more and more human this quality of egotism, or self-aloneness, is seen to be in an increasingly precarious position. It now has a full-grown competitor that it has good reason to fear. This champion of humanness is the instinct for social unity. It is the demand within us for wholeness, for "togetherness." This instinct, long neglected though it has been and treated as a sort of Cinderella step-sister, is no parvenu. It has an ancient and vigorous lineage, appearing in nature as electrical attraction, chemical affinity, plant tropism, and animal herd instinct. At last it has flowered in the life of man as social consciousness.

IT is a basic right of a child to recognize this unifying force in himself, and to see it as the greatest good, as goodness itself in fact. This right is denied the child by society, because of the well-nigh universal illusion of separateness in which we live.

A young child at first feels himself an integral part of his social environment, takes it as a matter of course, without need of thought about it. All too soon he loses this happy, free feeling, because everything possible is done in his training to destroy it. He may be set apart by the love and attention he gets in his home as well as through cruelty and neglect. Through a child's superiority equipment, he is often as over-individualized as through any inferiority he may have.

Parents continually speak of their wish to give their children "every advantage"—meaning advantage over other people, of course. A child needs opportunity; he does not need advantage. When children are told they must not play with the boy next door, with no true explanation of the reason why, they are damaged by

Courtesy The New Masses

"Yes—Louise is a very unusual child!"

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that prohibition more than any boy can ever damage them.

Exclusiveness is the unpardonable sin against mental hygiene—exclusiveness of people, of experience, of knowledge, of any fact of life. And yet nearly everybody wishes above all things to be exclusive. They are proud of it where it exists, and make claims to it where it does not. The "high hat", rampant, is the coveted crest. Through the attitude of those about him, a child comes to believe that supreme virtue lies in having nothing at all to do with any number of people and things. If his natural inclusiveness makes a sneaking attempt at friendliness, he is shown very promptly that this is due to a weakness in himself that he must try to outgrow.

IN our work we recognize certain classes of children as subject to peculiar danger of maladjustment. The only child, the very bright one, those with subnormal intelligence or chronic physical disease, children whose parents give them too much money—all these have received special attention from the mental hygienist. The special danger in all such cases lies in the ease with which these unfortunates can be excessively individualized. They develop exclusiveness, either from fear or vanity. It is usually from both, for most of the fear in life is fear of having one's vanity hurt. The popular belief that nervous diseases are caused by something that happens to the individual from without simply is not true. They are due to the personal reaction of the individual to what happens.

As adults who have accepted the egotistical standard of life from our earliest years, we find it difficult to understand the meaning of social consciousness. It is more than sociability, or being a gool mixer; it is not mere altruism, or so-called generosity; it is not doing good to people. All these things may be, and frequently are, motivated by the self-serving instinct. But to feel good when one is not good is a calamity. Nothing is good that is not good for life, and the worst possible thing for life is to divide it.

The relation of the individual to the whole of society has been likened to that of a single cell to the body.* Take the case of a liver cell. It lives and performs its function, not for itself alone, not for other cells like itself, but for itself *and* other liver cells *and* all other parts of the body, all at the same time and by the same action. Its own existence is immensely important and yet it would mean nothing at all if separated from the body. Here is no submerging of the individual in the group, and no evasion of responsibility; and here is no occasion for altruism. This is a complete pooling of interest with, at the same time, complete specialization of function.

A CHILD has a basic right to feel that his moral resources are pooled with those of all life. Nature herself has not withheld this right, for it is a fact that we are united into one integrated whole, whether we like it or not. No one of us can have any good that is not shared in some degree with all others; and each is an actual partaker in the pain and degradation of every man who fails. Humanity must rise or sink together. There is no such thing as a solitary human being. It is only our wilful blindness that makes us think so.

If social consciousness were recognized in our homes for what it is, we would not have the spectacle, so common now, of little children, mere babies, living continually in an attitude of defensive antagonism and resistance, shy, full of fear and self-consciousness, or with a compensatory aggressiveness against their fellows. We would not be sending our young people out into life, tense with a shrinking dread, haunted with fear of failure and of the supposed hostility of their competitors, burdened with an ambition that is the expression of parental vanity and not of the youth's own natural talents. We would not see boys and girls, with so-called border-line mental diseases, passing by hundreds into our over-crowded psychopathic hospitals. And criminality of all kinds would be reduced to a minimum.

If social consciousness were allowed to get frankly into the reflexes of children just as soon as they are old enough to recognize the existence of other people, men and women would not approach middle life with the agonizing feeling that their lost youth had left them nothing to go on with, that coming years hold only unbearable loneliness and failure, that old age waits as a horror.

THE patients who find their way into the consulting-room of the psychiatrist, however varied their other symptoms, all have this in common: an atrophied social consciousness that has let their self-serving instinct run riot. There is no sense of unity in the self or with life, and they are lost in themselves. Nobody has a nervous breakdown while his life is flowing in harmony with the lives of other people. Before he can be mentally ill he must develop the illusion that he is alone against hostile forces.

In the present and past organization of society, it is the sex instinct that is considered the black sheep among our natural impulses and it is this which is blamed for most of the unpleasant disturbances of life. When, and if, this is the cause of trouble, it is not due to any fault in the instinct itself. Sex, love of all kinds, is a real danger to egotism, and if the self-serving instinct be strong enough, it will impress all love into the service of the ego, turning it into self love. Such perversion of love is seen everywhere, and is commonly accepted as natural, as in the case of mothers who withhold their children from a free life in order to gratify their own maternal cravings or in the jealousy and possessiveness of the sex relation. Social consciousness is the only force that can preserve the sex instinct free for its natural purpose and at the same time prevent its over-development.

SOCIETY is sick with the exaggerated individualism of its members. The lives of millions of men and women are unhappy, futile, miserable with a sense of incompleteness. Abounding life and joy surges in upon them from every side, but enthroned egotism turns it back.

If the suggestion for an attack on the problem given here be indeed intelligent, we should see now just what we are trying to do in our mental-hygiene work for children. We are undertaking nothing less than the production of an immunity in the individual against mental disease and all manner of incomplete living. We are trying to do this by conditioning the young child's reflexes through the balanced exercise of all his instincts without allowing preeminence to any one. Specifically, we are trying to prevent egotism from usurping the energy that belongs by right of inheritance to love and social consciousness. To have social consciousness trained into his reflexes from earliest life is the supreme right of every child.

* Smuts: Holism and Evolution

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Illness in City and Country

By HERBERT L. LOMBARD, M.D.

IN the spring of 1927 the Massachusetts Department of Public Health conducted morbidity surveys of two communities: Winchester, a suburb of Boston, with a population of 11,890; and Shelburne-Buckland, two adjacent townships in western Massachusetts with a combined population of 3,093. These places were chosen as being fairly typical of urban and rural communities. Winchester is largely residential, although there are a few manufactories, industries and small stores. Shelburne-Buckland is largely a farming community, with a few small industries in the village of Shelburne Falls. Information was obtained by house-to-house canvasses, regarding all sickness during the past year for every member of the family and the communicable-disease history of all children under the age of twenty. The results of the surveys are reported in detail in the current American Journal of Public Health and in the New England Journal of Medicine (Vol. 98, No. 12).

Records were obtained from 9,746 individuals in Winchester and from 1,278 individuals in Shelburne-Buckland. The average age of the inhabitants of Shelburne-Buckland is 35.3 years, of Winchester 30.5 years and of Massachusetts 29.4 years. The sex ratio of Winchester is 80.8 males for every 100 females; of Shelburne-Buckland 93.1 males for every 100 females and of Massachusetts 96.3 males for every 100 females. The foreign-born comprise 20.6 per cent of the population of Winchester and 8.9 per cent of the population of Shelburne-Buckland.

During the year preceding the survey, 3,152 residents of Winchester and 553 residents of Shelburne-Buckland were reported as sick. This comprises 32.4 per cent of the surveyed population of Winchester and 43.3 per cent of the surveyed population of Shelburne-Buckland. The accompanying table shows the percentage of individuals who reported one or more illnesses.

PERCENTAGE OF SICK INDIVIDUALS BY NUMBER OF ILLNESSES

	One illness	Two illnesses	Three illnesses	Four illnesses
Winchester	82.0	14.8	2.8	.1
Shelburne-Buckland	82.2	14.8	2.7	.2

A comparison of the morbidity rates of Shelburne-Buckland and Winchester is interesting, although the number of cases in Shelburne-Buckland is too small in some instances to be statistically significant. The respiratory diseases have higher rates in Winchester than in Shelburne-Buckland; this is probably a real difference between urban and rural communities. Communicable diseases have a higher rate in Shelburne-Buckland than in Winchester; this is due, however, to an unusual prevalence of whooping-cough and chicken-pox in Shelburne-Buckland in the period of the survey. Over a period of ten years there were only slight differences between the two communities.

Cancer, nephritis, heart disease, rheumatism and nervous diseases show higher rates in Shelburne-Buckland than in Winchester. While some of these differences are not significant statistically, they reflect what might be expected from the older population of Shelburne-Buckland. "All others," which includes ill-defined diseases and such symptoms as pain and swelling, has a higher rate in Shelburne-Buckland than in Winchester. This may in some measure indicate the difference in diagnosis between rural and urban communities.

In both Winchester and Shelburne-Buckland the females have higher morbidity rates than the males, the ratio being 1.24 in Winchester and 1.32 in Shelburne-Buckland. In Winchester this sex difference occurs in all age groups. In Shelburne-Buckland it occurs in all age groups except those "under 15" and "over 75." When childbirth and diseases of the female genitals are omitted, there is still an excess of illnesses among females, the ratio being 1.20 in Winchester and 1.11 in Shelburne-Buckland. The death-rates in both localities are greater among males than among females, the ratio being .97 and .96 respectively.

In Winchester there were significant differences between the morbidity rates for the various economic groups, the poor having the lowest rate and the comfortable the highest. In Shelburne-Buckland there were no significant differences between the economic groups. In Winchester the percentage of physicians employed increased with the economic status, while in Shelburne-Buckland they did not. The findings regarding illness and economic status are felt to be caused by rural and urban differences, since the economic status varies less in the rural communities.

THE average time lost by male earners in Winchester was 6.3 days, in Shelburne-Buckland 11.0 days; by female wage-earners in Winchester 2.5 days and in Shelburne-Buckland, 15.0 days. The Winchester figures are more stable than those of Shelburne-Buckland due to the size of the sample.

Three per cent of the population of both communities was hospitalized during the year. A greater percentage of childbirths was hospitalized in Winchester than in Shelburne-Buckland. Of all births in Winchester, 63 per cent occurred in hospitals, while in Shelburne-Buckland only 30 per cent.

The communicable-disease rates for the two communities are similar both for the individual and the combined diseases. The reporting of scarlet fever and diphtheria was good in both places, the other five diseases were not well reported, but they were three times as well reported in Winchester as in Shelburne-Buckland. In only one year of the ten years have we figures on the percentage of cases of communicable diseases seen by physicians in the two communities. In Shelburne-Buckland about 85 per cent of the cases of communicable diseases occurring were seen by physicians, and in Winchester, 90 per cent. If this is taken as a picture of what occurred in the other nine years, there is but one conclusion to be drawn, namely, that the physicians are not reporting to the local boards of health many of the communicable diseases of childhood.

Definite conclusions regarding rural and urban differences cannot be drawn from the findings in these two samples.

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Other surveys should be conducted to either prove or disprove our findings. Females have a higher morbidity rate than males but a lower mortality rate in both Winchester and Shelburne-Buckland. The respiratory diseases are more common in Winchester, the urban community. Both the number of illnesses reported and the percentage of physicians employed increased with the economic status in Winchester, while there were no differences in Shelburne-Buckland. Communicable diseases were reported poorly in both places, but better in Winchester than in Shelburne-Buckland, while the incidence of communicable disease was practically identical in the two communities.

IT might seem unnecessary to keep talking about anything so well-known and well-established as vaccination against smallpox, but point for still more propaganda appears in the recent announcement of the American Association for Medical Progress that in 1927, for the fifth successive year, the United States had more cases of smallpox than any other country except India—38,498 in all as compared with 33,343 in 1926. As usual, cases are most numerous in parts of the country where anti-vaccination sentiment runs strongest. For sixteen states in which vaccination history was recorded in 1925 and 1926 (16,658 cases) the association reports that 91 per cent of the persons afflicted with smallpox had never been vaccinated, 7 per cent had been vaccinated seven years or more previously, and only 2 per cent had been vaccinated within seven years, many of these latter after their exposure to the disease.

MODERN ART, as well as modern science, has been invoked in the popular leaflet on headache just published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—in fact, modern machinery as well, since the bulletin likens the headache to the danger signal on an automobile motometer and explains that it is as illogical merely to take "headache pills" to cover up the pain as it would be to throw cold water on the motometer in the expectation that by counteracting the warning one was helping the over-heated engine. Under medical advice, headache medicines have their uses as a palliative, but a headache is a symptom that something is wrong somewhere which merits a careful study of the whole body that the trouble may be found and corrected, whether it be eye-strain, anemia, infection, hysteria or what-not. "The humblest and least distinguished of all the organs of the body can order the lordly head to ache for it, and the head has no alternative but to obey." The moral—sensible and temperate living should keep you free from headaches, but if it fails to do so—see your doctor!

ANNUAL TUBERCULIN TESTING of every school child in the United States was advocated by Dr. J. A. Meyers of Minneapolis as the next step in prevention and early treatment at the recent meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association in Portland, Oregon. "An intensive campaign in the schools of this country to detect tuberculosis infection and properly treat the infected will call the attention of the children, the teachers, the parents and the entire community to tuberculosis," said Dr. Meyers. "Moreover, the finding of tuberculosis infection can be used as an entering wedge in our attack upon other diseases that reduce resistance or predispose to tuberculosis, such as diphtheria, smallpox and scarlet fever."

The Trudeau medal, given yearly by the association for the best contribution toward prevention or treatment, was awarded a foreign physician, Sir Robert W. Philip, M. D., L. L. D., president of the British Medical Association, of the Tuberculosis Society of Scotland, and of the Royal College of Physicians. Dr. Philip's world-famed "Edinburgh plan" was originated in 1887 with the tuberculosis dispensary as pivot and has served as model since that time. The Trudeau medal went to Dr. Theobald Smith of the Rockefeller Institute in 1926, the year of its founding, and to Dr. Edward K. Baldwin, successor to Dr. Edward L. Trudeau as head of the famous sanitarium at Saranac Lake, in 1927. Dr. Eugene L. Opie of Philadelphia was elected president of the association for the ensuing year.

A FIRST International Congress of Mental Hygiene will be held in Washington, D. C., in the spring of 1930, according to official announcement by the organizing committee of which Clifford W. Beers is chairman. It had been planned tentatively to hold the meeting in 1929, but the postponement has been made so that the American Psychiatric Association and the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded may have an opportunity to arrange to hold their 1930 annual meetings at the same time. Persons who wish to be kept informed of the progress of plans for the congress should send their names to Mr. Beers at 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. The growing strength of the mental-hygiene movement in this country is swelled by the opening, on September 1, of a new traveling clinic in Virginia, which will serve the schools, medical and social agencies in the various counties of the state, and will examine and treat all delinquent children, according to the recent announcement of Frank Bane, Commissioner of Public Welfare. Establishment of this clinic has been made possible by a contribution of approximately $40,000 by the Commonwealth Fund. Its staff will include a psychiatrist, a psychologist and two psychiatric social workers.

SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAMS FROM MANY LANDS, the official report of the Health Section of the World Federation of Education Associations, which held its biennial meeting in Toronto in August, 1927, has just made its appearance in published form under the imprint of the American Child Health Association cooperating with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Representatives of twenty-one countries discussed at those meetings the training of leaders in school health, methods of health education in elementary school, highschool and college, the school health-service program, and the contributions of national health and educational associations and business groups. Copies of the report may be obtained from the association at 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City; price fifty cents. Of like interest, now that September is opening the school doors, is The Deafened School Child, a report of the Joint Committee on Health Problems in Education of the National Education Association and the American Medical Association, with the cooperation of the American Federation of Organizations for the Hard of Hearing and the New York League for the Hard of Hearing, Inc. This report, prepared under the direction of Dr. Thomas D. Wood, chairman, considers the extent and importance of defective hearing in school children, the detection of deafened children, knowledge essential for the teacher and school nurse, medical treatment and educational provisions for deafened children, with a substantial summary of conclusions and a bibliography.

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Seattle's Jobless, 1927-28

The Facts on Unemployment in One Community

By CAPITOLA PINCHES ALLEN

A SURVEY of the agencies in Seattle dealing with employment, made last April, shows this city suffered from the general depression which prevailed all over the country, and that unemployment was greater this winter than the preceding one.

An investigation conducted by ten charitable organizations under the supervision of the Community Fund revealed that about thirty thousand of their applicants were unemployed. The city's free employment agencies found that the ratio of applicants to the number of jobs offered was higher this year. The proportion of women applying was much greater, due no doubt to the fact that the head of the family in many cases was out of work.

Statistics from the domestic placement bureau of the Y.W.C.A. showed an increase in applicants of 6 per cent to 15 per cent in 1927-28 over the preceding winter, with an increase of placements of 15 per cent to 25 per cent, while the increase in employers served was only 3 per cent. The labor turnover was unusually high—as the large percentage of placements indicates—and the demand for hour workers had dropped off considerably.

The Goodwill Industries had an increase in the number of first-time applicants of 60 per cent in January and 14 per cent in February over the corresponding months of last year.

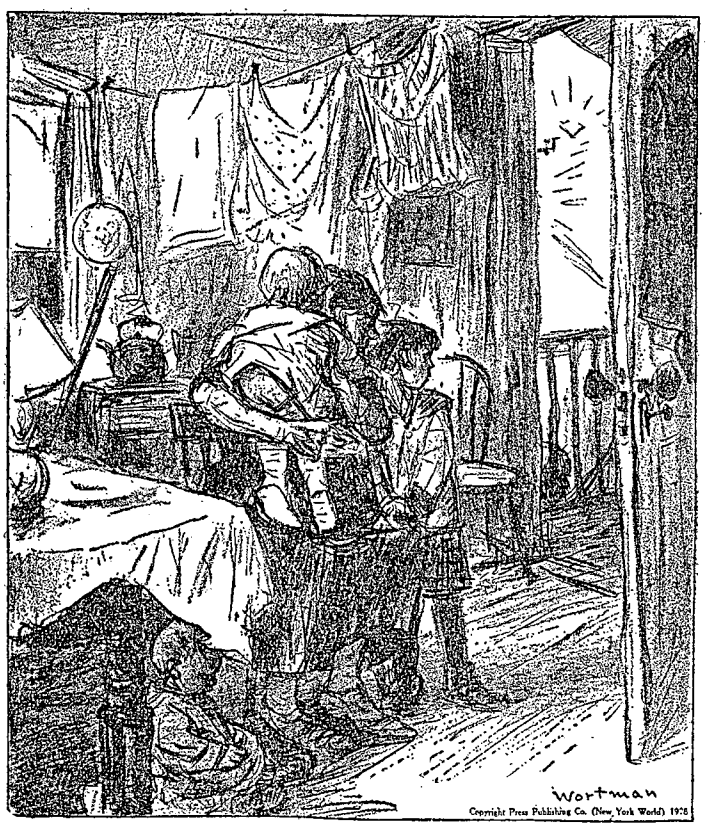
Seattle has a large floating population during the winter months. Alaska each fall turns into this port thousands of men from the fisheries, canneries and mines. The fruit pickers and packers of eastern Washington and the grain harvesters as far east as Montana come here on account of the mild climate. It is estimated that twenty-thousand itinerant laborers winter here each year. This winter saw a larger number of these men, and many of them with less money than usual on account of the failure of the Alaska fish catch last summer. Some of these men who might have gone south stayed here because of lack of funds and because of the severe depression in the southern coast cities. The prospect for the fishermen has not lightened much this summer. The halibut catch has been very light, due to low prices, and a strike of the salmon trollers in southeastern Alaska is reported.

This floating population when "broke" seeks the missions, the Volunteers of America and the Salvation Army. The bread-line of the Volunteers was 72,938 for 1927, an increase over 1926 of 24 per cent. In January and February of this year 43,400 meals were furnished, and 22,600 free beds. The Salvation Army from the first of November, 1927, to the last of February, 1928, gave 15,900 free meals, an increase of over 100 per cent for the same period of the previous year.

Some relief work was provided by the Park Board for these men. A sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated towards the building of a new municipal golf course. This work was done under the supervision of the Volunteers of America. About 650 men were given work, no man being allowed more than six days. This gave each a little cash to pay the fee for a job or transportation to it.

Unemployment in Seattle usually begins to decline about February 20. At that time repair work starts on the transcontinental railroads, and the lumber camps open up. A few weeks later the fishermen leave for Alaska. The withdrawal of these laborers relieves the situation considerably. This year saw a decided decrease in unemployment after that date, but it was still greater than usual for that period of the year.

Unemployment among the permanent laborers of Seattle was not severe, although there was a decided business



Wortman in The New York World

"I hear papa walkin' up the stairs very slow, so don't ask him if he got a job"

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depression. Robert H. Harlin, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, estimated that from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the unions' members were jobless this winter, which was somewhat higher than last year. The building trades unions had some work throughout the winter, but other unions were harder hit. The typographical union inaugurated (March 1) a five-day week with a system of rotation so all members might receive some work. The laundry drivers also felt the depression keenly, and the metal workers had practically no work.

The teamsters' union had 10 per cent of its members unemployed, and they also rotated work. This union offers a fairly accurate index to general business conditions, since all industry is dependent more or less upon the hauling of goods.

The stevedores had a decrease in employment of 21 per cent to 25 per cent over the same period last year. Since much of the freight leaving this port is through-shipments from the eastern part of the country, these figures do not reflect local conditions entirely.

While Seattle experienced a severe depression in business during the winter, the present outlook is much better. There is little similarity between the industrial situation of the summer and that of the winter, because Seattle is a city of seasonal labor. With the coming of summer many lines of industry resume activities that have been dormant during the winter. A second survey of the welfare agencies made in June shows a marked improvement in the employment situation. Some agencies report conditions better this year than last, while others have found them not as good. Among the unskilled labor, the turnover is not as great this year.

THE Social Welfare League shows a sharp drop in the number of cases of unemployment per 100 families served, both over the winter months of this year and over the corresponding months of last year, as shown in the following table:

	1926-27	1927-28
November	33	39
December	37	46
January	41	40
February	36	37
March	37	24
April	27	17
May	25	11

Three large enterprises in this state—the Skagit River power project for the city of Seattle, the new Great Northern Railway tunnel through the Cascade mountains, and the Kittitas County reclamation project—have provided employment for great numbers of unskilled labor. Employment can be provided for all mature unskilled women seeking work, but the summer vacation throws many highschool girls on the labor market. It is difficult to place these, and the turnover is great due to their inexperience.

Employment for skilled labor has greatly improved. The metal workers' union, which was one of the groups severely affected by the winter's depression, now reports plenty of jobs for all its members. The factories making men's work clothes are running steadily, but their output is somewhat lighter than last year, which is probably due to the surplus stock accumulated during the slack times of the winter.

This summer has seen a decided increase in building operations. Permits for the first five months of this year amount to $17,000,000 as compared with $13,000,000 for the same period of 1927, while for the first nineteen days of June they were $5,190,330. The number of small buildings and dwellings is not as high this year as usual. The great bulk of construction is large office-buildings, apartments and hotels. With the amicable settlement of the carpenters' controversy for a shorter week to correspond to that of the other building trades, in which they were granted the five-day week for the four summer months, the building program is being carried out and all laborers in that line are working.

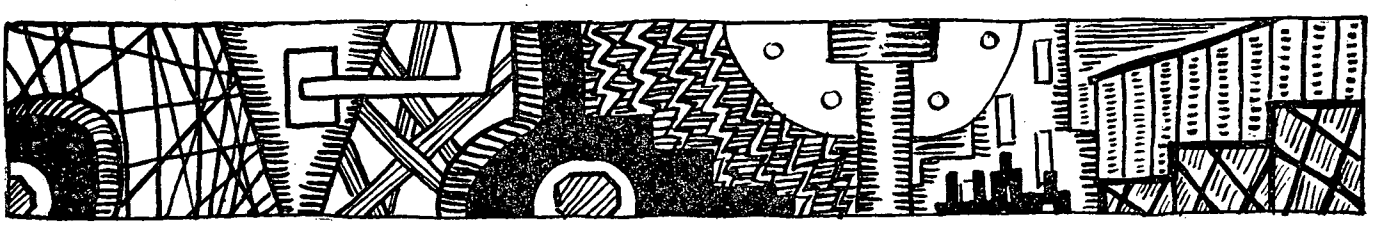
IN considering the general condition of business in Seattle for the summer it is difficult to segregate the permanent industrial activities from the business resulting from tourist travel. Seattle is a tourist and convention city. In addition to the thousands of tourists visiting the city this year, it is estimated that there have been more than 16,000 delegates to various conventions.

This traveling population has two effects upon the local labor market: It increases the amount of business, but it also provides more people to fill the available jobs. Many of the tourists try to earn their way as they go from place to place, while others are pleased with the West and decide to stay here. The stenographers and office workers feel this outside competition the most, and there is probably more unemployment in that class of workers than in any other group. A serious problem that confronts them is the influx of school teachers from the country and small towns seeking employment for the summer months.

Another source of seasonal employment is the summer resorts. They require cooks, waiters, chambermaids, etc. Many of these positions are filled by college students.

There is always a demand for berry pickers in the White River valley between Seattle and Tacoma, but not all those looking for employment can take this work, as it necessitates living on the berry farms in small shacks provided for them. Girls cannot accept this work, neither can part of the family go if some of the members are employed in the city. Berry picking is used by many families, however, as an opportunity to get a summer outing and at the same time to earn some money.

While Seattle in summer has been busy and prosperous, this activity does not give much insight into next winter's prospects. It is safe to say, however, that the building now under way will last well into next year. Industry in general seems to be on the road to recovery from the winter's depression, although some complaints of lack of business are still heard. Its progress, of course, depends somewhat on the general conditions of the entire country.



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Strike Days in New Bedford

THE new car stood in the drive. It had just been delivered—a glorious object in its black and red paint and glittering nickel appointments. The family stood at gaze admiringly. At that moment a youth of perhaps sixteen came up the drive. He had no eyes for the car but made straight for the owner: "Please, will you give me some work on your place? Want to earn enough for a pair of shoes."

* * * *

THE article was finished after several weeks' work. The author placed it in a large square envelope and set forth to find a typist. He went to a young stenographer suggested by a friend. Together they looked over the pages. The typist's face fell, she flushed and tears came into her eyes as she saw the unfamiliar, technical words. After struggling through several pages the author saw that he would have to seek more expert help, so he took the manuscript away, saying he would try to find some one else to copy it. On the next floor the court stenographer showed herself quite equal to the situation and eager for work. "I can have it ready for you tomorrow if necessary." Soon after the author had returned to his desk the telephone rang. It was the typist. "I am very anxious to do that work for you. I will gladly copy the article for your correction, then make a second copy and charge you for only one." She could not conceal the disappointment in her voice when she learned that the work had been given elsewhere.

* * * *

I NEEDED a work table. There were few persons in the large department store, although it was a Saturday afternoon. I was the only passenger in the elevator that carried me to the third floor, and the elevator waited for me while I searched. There was no other customer in the furniture department. I made my choice, and asked when the table could be delivered. "Would you like it this afternoon? No trouble at all." The table reached my house within an hour. I heard later that that particular store is losing four thousand dollars a week on unpaid instalment dues on furniture.

* * * *

OUR waitress comes to us by the day. She lives in the neighborhood, in a neat frame house which she and her husband own, and having no children she is glad to add to the family income. I wanted to get her views on the strike. In a way she and her husband are outsiders. He is employed in an iron foundry—one of the few industries, other than textile mills, that the city boasts. "Well, Miss, *I* don't think much of the strike, to tell you the truth. Of course I don't know much about it but they do say that most of the operatives are not for it, that they're just driven into it by a few leaders." In a subsequent conversation with Katy, one in which the strike did not figure, I learned that she and her husband had bought a few shares of Sharp Mill stock several years ago. The mill did sensationally well for a time and, lured by the prospect of easy money, they recently put all their savings into stock of this one mill. Without emotion, Katy told me they had lost nearly every cent.

THE rector looked up from his unfinished sermon to greet a caller, a stranger to him. After a few preliminaries the caller made his business known. "I came to see if you would use your influence to urge your parishioners to go back to work when the mills open next Monday. The suffering here is widespread, the operatives must lose in the end, nothing is to be gained by further postponement of their inevitable surrender. The manufacturers have proved the truth of their ultimatum that a 10 per cent wage cut is necessary if production is to continue." The rector frowned and began to pace his study. The stranger, encouraged, proceeded. "I came to see you simply as an interested citizen who has had occasion to observe conditions here during the thirteen weeks since the wage-cut notices were posted and the strike started. Every one in this city is suffering as a result of the strike, the rich as well as the poor. Many of your parishioners are operatives; their families are hungry, their rent is unpaid, their idleness is leading to unfortunate habits which will handicap them all their lives and will set a bad example to their children. As one humanitarian to another, I ask you to urge your people to go back and end this era of suffering. For thirteen weeks they have earned nothing; the manufacturers, in offering to open the mills, are extending to them the means of independence."

The rector returned to his desk. "But, my dear sir," he replied, "a wage cut is a palliative measure. It does not cure this trouble at its root. Do you realize that there are probably too many mills in this city? Do you know that these mills do not cooperate, that there is a fierce competition among them? A buyer may shop around and find a mill that will under-sell its neighbors on the opposite side of the street. Do you know that, five years ago, during the last serious business depression, when operatives were working half time or not at all, one of these mills was paying 32 per cent dividends to stockholders? How can a 10 per cent wage reduction offer a solution to the difficulties presented by this situation?" After the exchange of further arguments, during which neither gentleman succeeded in convincing the other, the stranger took his departure. The rector was not satisfied. He took steps to trace the identity of his caller whose name he had asked. He learned that the man was a private detective. Further investigation led to a strong suspicion that he had been employed by the Manufacturers' Association to enter a helpful wedge with certain of the city's clergy. What followed may or may not have had direct connection with the stranger's visit. On the following Sunday, a prominent pastor of one of the largest Roman Catholic churches in the city exhorted his flock to hold out and not accept the bait dangled by the manufacturers in announcing that the mills would open with the proposed wage cut in effect. The local press carried the whole story, with editorial comment characterizing as utterly stupid such devious efforts to end the strike.

* * * *

A DOUBLE line of children extended for three blocks from the door of the Washington Club. The club was dispensing its bi-weekly ration to children of striking operatives. Each child carried a pail or bowl and returned

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home with nice, steaming soup and a whole loaf of bread. Repeaters were not discouraged: The club would give, as long as the supplies held out, to any who cared to receive. The children were orderly and quiet; they were dressed in their best clothes and seemed quite matter-of-fact in their attitude towards the whole proceeding. This was familiar routine. The line had none of the aspects of the ordinary bread-line. A man in shirt sleeves drove up in a Ford, his neatly dressed wife and a little girl—the latter not more than four years old—got out. They had only one, she was not old enough to go alone, but she could carry a pail and they might as well get their share. The man sat in his car by the curb and watched his little girl hurry forward to take her place at the end of the long line; he watched her until she disappeared through the door of the club-house, her mother waiting outside.

H. P. K.

A SUMMARY of child labor information for each state is published by the National Child Labor Committee, (215 Fourth Avenue, New York), in convenient loose-leaf form with paper covers. The information includes "an analysis of the law under nine headings (minimum age for employment, school attendance, hours of work, night work, work permits, agriculture and domestic service, street trades, dangerous trades and occupations, workmen's compensation) with an indication of the points in which the law is weak; figures relative to child labor and school attendance and the rank of the state in these respects; publications dealing with child labor in each state."

THE FIRST REVISION of its commodity list is announced by the Consumers' Club (see The Survey, January 15, 1928, page 493). This list was originally compiled more than a year ago by a volunteer committee headed by F. J. Schlink, assistant secretary of the American Engineering Standards Committee. Originally prepared for the private use of members of a community church at White Plains, it was made more generally available some months ago. The Consumers' Club through its commodity list "wishes to assist consumer members in buying good products honestly advertised and sold at reasonable prices." Its dues are two dollars a year, which cover the mechanical cost of preparing and distributing the commodity lists. The address of the club is 2 West 43 Street, New York.

A YEAR AGO the paper box industry in New York City suffered a nineteen weeks' strike for higher wages, shorter hours and better physical conditions. The strike was broken by the united stand of all the employers affected, and the workers gained nothing. A citizens' committee, after attempting public hearings on the situation, found that it could not proceed because there was no factual material on the issues involved in the strike. At the request of Acting Mayor McKee, the State Department of Labor undertook an investigation of the industry. The report of this survey, made by the Bureau of Women in Industry, has just been published (Special Bulletin 154). The sections on physical conditions, plant hours, rates and earnings of workers represent a week in April, 1927. Stability of employment and annual earnings were studied through payroll records of a year immediately preceding the strike. The report as a whole gives a picture of the irregularity of employment, the low earnings, the unnecessary dirt and discomfort and the helplessness of workers in a small, unstandardized industry. The report includes interesting facts on the comparative wages of men and women in semi-skilled and unskilled processes, and comparative wages in union and non-union shops. It was found, for instance, that no union men workers earned less than $16 a week, and that 3 per cent of the non-union workers fell in this wage group. Under $20 a week, there were 3 per cent of the union, 10 per cent of the non-union workers; under $25, 8 per cent of the union, 22 per cent of the non-union. The figures are equally revealing for women workers and for other wage groups.

IN response to a demand from business women and girls for material for the use of groups discussing the married woman in business, the National Board of the Y.W.C.A. has recently issued Jobs and Marriage, a series of discussion outlines prepared by Grace Coyle (The Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Ave., New York; price $1.00). The book attempts to help business women answer two questions that many of them are personally facing: "Shall I go on with my job after I am married?" and "What do I think about the employment of married women?" It is divided into nine sections: The Married Women, The Working Wife and her Husband; What Happens to the Home? To the Children? To the Woman Herself? The Double Salary—Is it Necessary? In the Office; What's the Answer? The Older Married Woman in Business.

A DRIVE to cut down the accident toll in the building trades has been inaugurated in California. During the past four years, there have been more accidents among this class of workers than in any other occupational group in the state: 626 deaths, 756 permanent injuries, 72,081 temporary injuries. Will J. French, director of the state department of industrial relations, states that "Plans are under contemplation to enlist the wholehearted support of employers, employes, insurance companies and allied groups. . . . What can be done is illustrated by the construction of . . . the new twenty-six-story administrative structure of the Telephone and Telegraph Company in San Francisco, built under the watchful eye of a safety engineer. Not one life was lost in the building, there were no serious accidents, and the contractors secured a substantial return on the insurance premium because of the fine experience."

TRADE UNION Policies and Tactics is the title of the second pamphlet in the educational series of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. It is the outline of a course given for several years by David J. Saposs in the Workers' University of the union. The syllabus is offered for general distribution in the belief that "the further development of the labor movement will depend upon the sum of industrial and historical knowledge that the workers collectively possess." It is pointed out in the foreword that the importance of this outline "rests very largely upon the method by which it came into being. . . . Over a period of several years the outline was continually revised by Mr. Saposs. In this revision he was following the general policy of the Workers' University—that the contribution made by students in the class-room discussions should be incorporated into the body of the course. The result in this case is a pamphlet in which scholarly research is enriched by the daily experience of the workers." The outline is divided into ten sections, covering underlying forces, industrial evolution, economic and political attempts to change the present system, form and structure of trade unions, the I. W. W., the immigrant in the labor movement; the intellectual in the labor movement, the American Federation of Labor, and the future of trade union action. Each section is followed by a brief bibliography. The pamphlet is valuable not only for workers' education groups, but also for college groups and individuals interested in American trade unionism.

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Books for Grown-Ups

By SYLVIA CHATFIELD BATES

PICTURE to yourself a literate German, Pole, Russian, Norwegian, Finn, Dane, Czech, Frenchman, or Jew from any land, newly come to this country. Upon arrival at—and escape from—Ellis Island, his first pressing necessity is to know the English language in order to earn his living. But he wants more. On fire with ambition and interest in a new world, he longs not only to adjust himself to it economically but to understand it, to find it beautiful and great, to love it. He is dazzled with objects bought with money, few of which he can hope soon to possess, amazed by mechanical appliances that are commonplace. He is unaware that once a great American wrote, "We must not only have hydrogen in balloons, and steel springs under coaches, but we must have fire under the Andes at the core of the world." He detects no such undying "fire under the Andes" of North America, for it is successfully hidden from him. Perhaps he may naïvely inform some good American—whose ancestors took part in an event called by that scarlet word Revolution—that America has no "ideals," no goal but money, no beauty, no art, no soul. How have we so misrepresented ourselves?

Courtesy Educational Department, I. L. G. W. U.

We have not, I submit, allowed the soul of America to speak to those who in varying degrees are eager to hear and respond. The recent changes in our immigration laws have resulted in the coming to this country of an increasingly large proportion of northern Europeans, highly literate in their own language. This type of man and woman—a reincarnation of the pioneer type we are so proud of—is, after he gets here, very "human." Tired with unaccustomed work—often menial at first, since he must take what he can get—exploited perhaps, he plods to a night class in English which is his one bright hope. Here he would like to find this shrieking, booming, whirling, grasping America interpreted. He is rather sentimental about it sometimes. He would willingly kindle to the fire if he could feel its glow.

Devoted, sound, and sometimes inspired work is being done in adult education in this country, especially for the illiterate foreign-speaking adult. But material for use in advanced classes is sadly lacking. There is, however, a project afoot which, if it can be carried out—and by that one means if it can be made to pay for itself—will change the situation and relieve the need. The project rests on the double premise that genius passes on the soul of a land, is the fire at the core of the world, and that this torch should be handed newcomers in the twilight of doubts. "We will," thought Caroline Whipple, Supervisor of Immigrant Education, New York State Department of Education, "give them American genius in a form which they can read. It is the literate, the advanced, who are not taken care of. Let us *now* provide for them." So, with W. C. Smith, head of the Immigrant Education Bureau at Albany, and with the writer of this article, and with the cooperation of W. D. Howe, of Charles Scribner's Sons' Educational Department, the Real America Series was planned. Moby Dick is the first book of the series. It is hoped that other American classics may follow.

Melville's famous chronicle of the White Whale was chosen for the following reasons: It has recently been given its proper place among the world's masterpieces; it is essentially American in spirit, representing a famous and typical phase of American life and achievement in the once great whaling industry, and the pioneer courage which drove the men of Nantucket and New Bedford to dare the terrors of the oceans; and last, the book may be read as a story of the sea or as an epic of the human spirit—the immortal conflict between the indomitable soul of man and the forces in the world which only he dares to assail.

One of those for whom this new publishing venture was planned, after reading the adaptation of Moby Dick, wrote:

"We involuntarily think on Homer's Odyssey. . . . This book even in the shortened form is full of poetry. The actions are so fascinating that it is nearly impossible to lay the book away. . . . Very seldom have I seen a description of the beauty and wildness of the sea, her malice and her greatness, as in this simply written novel. . . . This book will be valuable not only for the studying of the English language but also for the introduction into the American literature. . . . It was with a thankful heart that I laid the book away."

For those who do not believe in adaptations it may be

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well to point out that experience indicates that while the adult wants story and thought to hold his interest, instead of too much "practical material," he cannot sustain his interest while floundering in a new language. The aim here was to keep the spirit and style of Melville, while cutting his long sentences, to select the high spots of the story, and avoid his many digressions. The vocabulary is based on the first five to six thousand words of the Thorndike graded word list, and the Rejall list for literacy tests, exceptions and sea terms being put in a glossary. There is no reason why those who acquire—by reading this little book—a love of Melville cannot go on to the original. It is doubtful if otherwise they would read it.

As for carrying out the rest of the project, nothing definite can yet be promised. Various suggestions have been made, and more would be welcome. One of Cooper's novels, a volume of great American short stories, biography, and plays may be done.

A Challenge to John Dewey

By MARGARET NAUMBURG

The Director of a Modern School.
Two Normal School Students.

1ST STUDENT. We've just spent our morning going through the school.

2ND STUDENT. This school is not like other modern ones we've visited.

DIRECTOR. How do you think it differs?

1ST STUDENT. The children here impress me as being *more social* and *more individual* than in other schools.

DIR. What the school is consciously striving for is a simultaneous expansion within the group life as a whole and within the personal existence of each child. This attitude has determined its form and organization at every step.

1ST STU. It was a relief as we wandered through studios, class-rooms and laboratories to see some of the new educational ideas put into practice.

2ND STU. We're sick and tired of being fed so much new theory in our university courses and then seeing so little of it put to use. Our practice teaching is a sad business—always excuses why one can't change school procedure too suddenly.

DIR. I find that there are any number of eager young teachers, like you two, hungry for freer developments in education. What age children interest you most?

BOTH STU. Oh, the younger ones!

DIR. And why?

1ST STU. One can make a fresh start with little children.

2ND STU. And the powers-that-be are less likely to bind you to fixed grade requirements in the lower classes.

DIR. I think you're both right. It's only in the lower grades and kindergarten groups that the teachers' training schools, or even most of our so-called modern schools, are attempting any serious readaptation of the curriculum to the psychological needs of children.

1ST STU. I've often been overwhelmed by the amount of teaching technique imposed on us and the slight consideration of fundamental and spiritual values.

2ND STU. Still, it is true that there has been one great transformation in the schools of this last generation. I mean the serious attempt to socialize school work by relating all studies to community life. Don't you think we've at least begun to educate children more genuinely for citizenship?

DIR. Yes, "citizenship" is the slogan of every educational institution nowadays. But to what extent have you *seen* this changed aspect in our schools, and to what extent have you merely heard it described?

1ST STU. They do say a lot of things in our courses that no one gets a chance to do.

2ND STU. There has been the application of the project method in the schools.

DIR. Yes, there has. And I should like to ask you both to tell me what *you* think of the project method.

2ND STU. Isn't it the most hopeful method of transforming the old, rigid type of school? It puts all the emphasis on the correlation of school subjects around some real social interest of the children. That means organizing a school for the good of the community, as well as for the growth of the children.

DIR. You have given an answer straight from your lecture courses. If one is interested in modern education in these days, there is supposed in the training schools to be nothing beyond the project method. But outside, in the new schools, many other things have begun to happen.

1ST STU. How do you make the group work and play here grow directly from the children's own interests rather than from the teachers suggestion? The opposite is true in the other schools I've visited, all based on the project method.

DIR. To answer that, I'll

AND now comes questioning of the project method, which has seemed to many of us the most complete expression of the "new" education. Margaret Naumburg's educational theories were put to the test of actual use at Walden School, New York City, which she founded and directed for twelve years. On the basis of this experience with real children in a successful school, she challenges both the philosophy and the practice of the project method as they have been worked out by American educators under John Dewey's leadership. Miss Naumburg also questions the worth of much of our normal-school and teachers'-college training. This article is an abbreviated chapter from her forthcoming book, The Child and the World (Harcourt, Brace and Company), a series of discussions of modern education. Another of these dialogs appeared in The Survey, September 1, 1928.

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have to go back to Rousseau, Pestalozzi and Froebel for a moment. Rousseau, although the source of our modern ideas on education, did not relinquish the aristocratic relation of private tutor and privileged pupil. Pestalozzi, moved by the condition of the neglected children of the poor, first formulated the conception of education as an inalienable right of all. Then Froebel put his weight on the undeveloped inner power of children and insisted on their capacity for self-activity. He was far from putting it completely into practice. But then, so are we today. My chief interest in Froebel, however, is as an influential predecessor of John Dewey. But it is altogether on the side of social development in education, in recapitulation of the race experience for the individual, never on that of inner individual expansion, that Dewey grounds himself in Froebel. Occupations, using the same term as Froebel, are what Dewey calls those schemes of educational activity planned around some scientific life interest. And now, in the most recent terminology, we know these "occupation schemes" as "projects." When Dewey sums up his point of view by saying, "You can concentrate the history of all mankind into the evolution of flax, cotton and wool fibers into clothing," we have a clear suggestion, I think, of the way the acceptance of his social approach to education has broken up the former method of organizing a conventional school program around the three R's and the old-time history and geography lessons.

1ST STU. But what about Dewey's method of putting socialized occupation schemes into practice in his school?

DIR. I wish I had seen his school at the University of Chicago. Some unpublished notebooks on the activities of the school that Dewey once showed me first gave me a definite conception of his methods. Of course, the general organization of work in this school to include primitive and home life as the chief centers of interest has been written up at length by Dewey and his followers. But what interested me was an examination of these teachers' records of work accomplished by classes from one school term to another. I was surprised to find how regularly all the schemes of making and doing were set beforehand. For instance, if the processes of preparing wool was the topic, every child concluded his work either by making a small rug or weaving a large one in collaboration with his class.

1ST STU. That is, in the records of Dewey's own teachers you saw a tendency to emphasize a uniform project in groups at a given period of organized work.

DIR. Exactly that. The work was freshly arranged around activities that cut across the former theoretical divisions of subject matter. But the making and doing of things was always subordinated to a social plan, not related to the individual capacities and tastes of the children. The second point that stood out in these records was the repetition of the same project by all children in a given group, whether they made churns or looms or paintings of Eskimo life.

1ST STU. But there must have been freedom and spontaneity unheard of at that time in other schools.

2ND STU. And surely encouraging children to work through direct effort with real experiences involved attention to individual development.

DIR. Certainly. I'm assuming with you now all the positive things that Dewey did to transform the old pedagogy. But his influence went deeper in transforming the curriculum than in forwarding the independent development and activity of the children themselves.

1ST STU. I've never heard that distinction made before.

DIR. Can't you see why Dewey avoided the problem of dealing further with individual development?

2ND STU. Perhaps because he was absorbed in trying to place a new valuation on the social side of education.

DIR. Partly that, but deeper still it coincides with his entire philosophy and temperament. Dewey is very chary of the inner—the subjective—life at any time. Just today I came across this in his Experience and Nature: "Things are *first acted toward,* suffered, and it is for the things themselves as they are followed up, to tell by their own traits whether they are 'subjective' or 'objective.' These terms, like 'physical' and 'psychical,' express classification, discriminations, and there is no presumption of primacy on the side of the subjective. As a matter of historic fact, the primitive bias of man is all toward objective classification." Do you agree with me, I wonder, in interpreting the trend of man, in the light of the new analytic psychology, as at least coordinately subjective and objective in development?

1ST STU. I know very little about this new psychology. But I do know that I feel that both sides of possible development, the subjective and objective, must exist in all human beings as soon as they are born into this world.

DIR. Then consider this statement on the place of emotion in education from Dewey's Pedagogic Creed, written many years ago: "I believe that the emotions are the reflex of actions. I believe that to endeavor to stimulate or arouse the emotions apart from their corresponding activities is to introduce an unhealthy and morbid state of mind. I believe that if you can secure right habits of action and thought with reference to the good, the true and the beautiful, the emotions will for the most part take care of themselves. I believe that next to deadness and dullness, formalism and routine, our education is threatened with no greater evil than sentimentalism. I believe that this sentimentalism is the necessary result of the attempt to divorce feeling from action." There is implicit in this what he directly states in later books, that the objective (the non-emotional) is prior to the subjective (the emotional). But from our point of view there must be a recognition of the subjective inner life, of feeling as coexistant and coessential with our life of action, before education can orient individual children to a fundamental social adaptation. As I see it, unless the growth of the inner life of feeling is nurtured as carefully as that of exterior social action, children cannot function harmoniously in the social life of either childhood or maturity.

1ST STU. You seem to ascribe the same weight to individual as to social development.

DIR. Yes, I feel that our entire generation is obsessed with the urge to socialize the world by compulsion, because we all lack the faith of inner purpose. In the schools I find that the first concern is not with human beings but with producing a particular type of society. This mistaken emphasis springs, as I see it, from a diminution of proportionate weight on the spiritual values of each life and an exaggeration of the value of the external products of herd existence.

1ST STU. But, in past civilization, the emphasis has often been more positively on spiritual values than it is today.

DIR. Yet the inner life of the individual except in the name of religious instruction, has never been of serious educational concern. It looks to me as though the world has always been afraid to come to grips with this explosive emotional force. And so our defensive puritan morality has not been without effect in discounting the value of emotional expression in education. If we could only hold in mind that

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the emotional and the social life are not isolated, but constantly blending, acting and reacting on each other like two currents in a single stream!

2ND STU. When does this dual development begin?

DIR. As I see it, there is in each child a life force, a potential power, an essential urge. Before birth, during intra-uterine existence, the child is already an active force capable of moving and feeling. Always it is part of a universe. It exists in realms beyond itself, in a world that is capable of affecting it just as it can rouse and move this world. Within this conformation of a universe and a new-made self lies the theater for the interplay of our myriad-patterned feelings, thoughts and actions yet to be. From birth the child's world expands to include a father, brothers, sisters, grandparents, nurse, or other household intimates. In this sense, he needs, in the earliest phase of life, to make adjustment between himself and the world outside. There are then these two poles of force from the beginning—the ego and the world. Existence always consists of a double rhythm, a swing of energy out towards the world and a pull back from the world to the "ego" again. And this double movement of force manifests as both emotion and action. It is as capable of originating as activity and being transferred into feeling, as it is of commencing with emotion and turning back into movement.

1ST STU. The behaviorists ignore the movement from inner feeling to outer action.

DIR. So I find myself unable to agree wholly with either Dewey or the behaviorists, who see all emotional or psychic states as entirely explicable by conditions of environment, nor can I go the whole way with the analysts, who translate all physical symptoms into terms of psychic or emotional states. I see the human mechanism as far more complex and unique than either of these groups is willing to admit.

1ST STU. In what way?

DIR. As I understand it, our own bodies as mechanisms are equally capable of transforming our life forces from an emotional energy to physical action, or *vice versa,* from muscular movement into emotional states. To me they are different manifestations of a single force. And however we attempt to decide whether muscle contraction precedes emotion or feeling precedes gesture, we shall always fail to track an emotion or a movement to its ultimate source.

2ND STU. Why?

DIR. Our estimate of which is cause and which is effect hinges entirely on the particular point, in a long series of causes and effects, on which we choose to take our stand.

1ST STU. Then the differentiation in pattern of human reaction is a matter of personality?

DIR. Yes, the hope of education in the future depends on a deeper penetration of the problem of type. Until we truly comprehend the fundamental difference in psychic mechanisms of the jolly, outgoing, sociable child and the acutely reticent, over-moody one, we can't help them to fulfill their own potentialities or to overcome their psychic difficulties.

1ST STU. You think that is the chief problem of education?

DIR. What can be the use of presenting any subject matter, however well organized, if the children's inner lives are not moving so as to allow either interest or attention?

2ND STU. If that's true, it makes me resent the long time spent in my normal course on methods of teaching and the slight attention given to psychology.

DIR. Even more serious is the lack of awareness of the crucial problem of individual adjustments in almost all schools. Perhaps this begins to suggest to you, with what you have noticed in visiting the groups this morning, that there is need of an absolutely new technique of education: first, in dealing with individual adjustments for each child and then with the group activity. It requires a different psychological approach in the teachers and a complete reorganization of school programs.

2ND STU. Would you give us a little clearer sense of how you relate the particular type of social activity in this school to individual orientation?

DIR. That is the point from which we started when you asked about the distinction between this school and those carried on by the project method. To us, groups, like individuals, have an inner life and each manifests it in unique forms of its own. Every group has, so to speak, a personality, made up of the complex factors of whatever individuals compose it. The same care and attention we advocate for the individual child must be devoted to the combined life of a group of children, as it passes through its phases of physical, emotional and intellectual adaptation. In spite of the increasing attempts of schools to crowd children into fixed forms, two groups never are, nor could they be, identical, since they are composed of the sum total of an irreproducible combination of individuals who fuse but once at a given time and place. The method necessary for teachers dealing with such a socialization of group life from within is far more complex than that of the project method.

2ND STU. I see at last the distinction you make. Socialization by the project method is fore-planned, around a central scheme. You don't develop your social life from outside but work to encourage an interior social growth from within every class according to its particular make-up.

1ST STU. But very small children aren't naturally social. They grab and snatch and pull, don't they?

DIR. But in the right nursery-group environment this very current, normally self-seeking, breaks against a world of similar entities. For instance, the self-interest of two or three children toward a common aim, in block building, brings them into sudden contact, where the need of one for the others in a play scheme is greater than the compulsion to grab blocks and build alone. Isn't that temporary subordination of self-interest to the sharing of a common purpose the best that we ever achieve in adult social life?

2ND STU. But you see this growth of interior group life as related always to individual development?

DIR. One cannot, except theoretically, consider an individual apart from some social milieu or group. And the group is surely nothing but the transient pattern of some combination of individuals at a given time and place. So that although, for the purpose of analysis, we may consider these two factors as temporarily separate, they are in fact the dual aspects of all existence. There is no life without the interaction of the self and the related group or world.

1ST STU. That's a simple way of explaining the lifelessness of most schools.

DIR. They never think in these terms at all. I see as the school's real function the creation of an environment in which the twofold rhythm of group and individual life may develop into a truly social form. For without the expansion of many-sided individuals there can be no vital and varied social group. And without constant deepening of a complex group life, there can be no complete individuals.

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Should Courts Do Case Work?

By THOMAS D. ELIOT

IN recent years there has been increasing emphasis upon the assumption by educational authorities of responsibility for the treatment of problem children as essentially an educational function. The center of gravity has shifted from the court to the educational and welfare system.

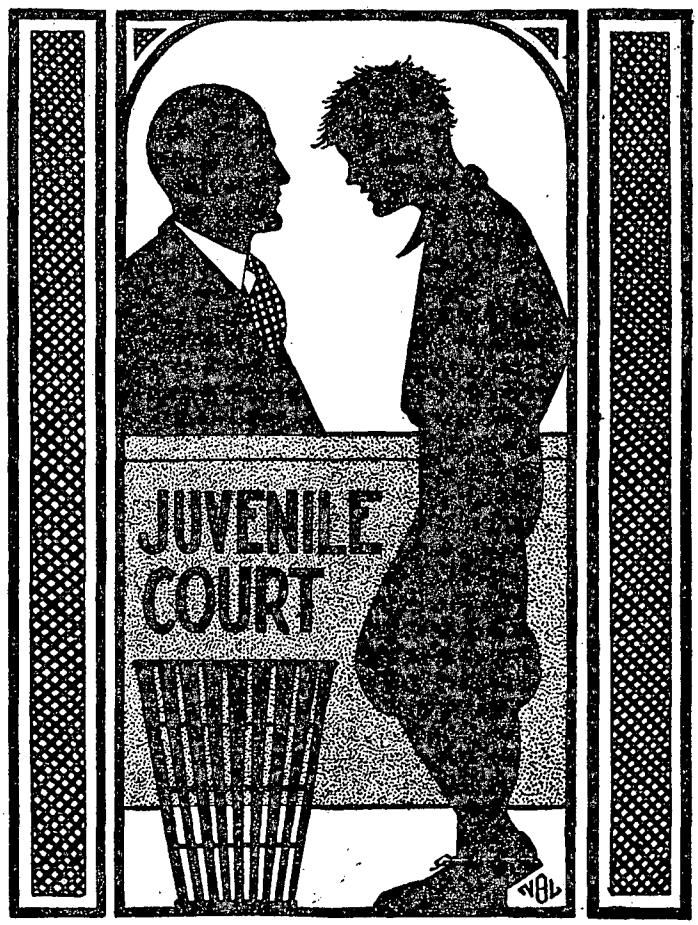
This view does not in the least discount the judicial function. Courts will be equally or more indispensable as a division of function is thoroughly worked out. Is not the essential job of a court, as such, to hear and decide issues that have not proved soluble by voluntary adjustment? We shall always have such cases, and we shall therefore always need the judicial agency. But judicial functions are thus to be clearly distinguished from treatment functions, which are educational and curative in character. Different expert training is required, and the separation of powers is desirable. Juvenile courts should not themselves carry on the treatment of children.

The division of labor between essential functions increases rather than decreases the need of coordination and cooperation between the courts and the agencies of treatment. The court should be available whenever an otherwise irreconcilable issue arises between treatment agencies and families, in regard to the treatment of the child. It should safeguard the rights of both parties: either of the family against undue paternalistic officiousness, fads or incompetence; or, of the experts as representing the rights and the professional skills of the community.

On the other hand the educational and welfare system should represent the organized and skilled efforts of the community to safeguard, treat and guide behavior into channels of harmonious adjustment. They include, of course, the schools, libraries, museums, and other normal agencies for normal children. They range from nursery school to adult education; but they also range from visiting teachers to parole boards. The educational system should be conceived as including all special efforts to educate or reeducate and rehabilitate the unusual or maladjusted—from the superior to the imbecile, from the too-docile to the neurotic or delinquent.

I am not so rash as to propose that all such agencies forthwith be put under a single board of education. The important thing is to see as a unit their joint task, to conceive it as an organizable whole, and to get the educational and other agencies together in a working program. Whatever preventive agencies are already under the aegis of a board of education should, however, be especially closely coordinated and, if possible, administered as a unit. Such are all the special services—medical inspection, school nursing, attendance control, vocational guidance and placement, psychological testing, visiting teachers and special schools and classes.

These services all deal with individual children. They represent educational case work, as contrasted with educational group work in the class-rooms. They are like the staff services of an army as contrasted with its regimental rank and file. Nearly all of them sooner or later have to tackle neglected or behavior-problem children; at least they should be equipped and organized to undertake such service.



Courtesy N. C. State Board of Charities and Public Welfare

For the child

When, therefore, it is proposed that the educational and welfare system shall assume the primary and inclusive responsibility for the prevention of neglect and delinquency, it is by no means the same as to advocate that the schools shall take it over. The word schools suggests brick and mortar and the standardized curriculum for the compulsory attendance ages. The educational system is obviously a much broader and adaptable conception.

Confusion of these terms accounts for many of the objections that have been raised to the proposal. It is claimed that the "schools" are not equipped to take on

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this work; but the educational system is, or can be. It is claimed that the schools are incompetent to do it; but the special services and bureaus and other agencies are or can be competent. (For that matter, courts can also be incompetent, politics-ridden, or ill-equipped.) It is pointed out that the school does not control the spare time, the vacations, the under- or over-age children; but the staff services could eventually attain such control. If the educational system lacks equipment, personnel or jurisdiction for such work, the civic organizations should see to it that they are brought up to a new standard. We cannot and need not wait for the alleged mass routine of the schools to be modernized before introducing such special preventive work. If there be any such over-standardization in education it may indeed get broken up more quickly through the leavening influence of these expert case workers, than in any other way. "After all," as Julia Lathrop once remarked, "a child's welfare is best served by keeping everything normal about him, keeping him a school child even if he diverges from the straight and narrow path." Even with the existing bureaus and services, our educational systems are already able to reach the majority of children sooner, more easily, and more calmly, than can the courts. The points of view suggested above have been stated by many authorities, whom I have cited elsewhere, on the basis of experience in courts and education.

NEAR approaches to the full coordination of educational case work have been found in Oakland, Bridgeport, Albany, Youngstown, Evanston, Minneapolis, Newark, Cincinnati, Lincoln (Nebraska) and doubtless in other communities with which I am out of touch. Coordination does not, of course, mean confusion of function as between visiting teachers and vocational guides, nurses, or attendance officers.

The joint interests of education and welfare in the prevention of delinquency were cemented on a nation-wide basis, a few years ago, when a contact was made between the National Education Association and the National Conference of Social Work. There is now a Joint Committee on Behavior Problem Children, appointed from both bodies, and gradually working out plans for surveys and reports. I hope that some similar linkage may be developed with the National Crime Commission, through such enlightened persons as Dr. Louis N. Robinson, Mr. Newton D. Baker, and Professor Raymond Moley.

A consistent theory of the division of labor between courts and the educational system would be that no case should be permitted to come before court officials until it had first been worked with or at least investigated and passed upon by non-court agencies of adjustment—medical, social or (preferably) educational. No case, however serious, would be referred by the educational or other treatment agency, unless it proved impossible to control the situation on a voluntary or persuasive basis. On the other hand, if the situation were appealed to the court as insoluble except by adjudication and court order, the court should have such ample jurisdiction as to enable it, in any situation however trivial, to protect families or ensure treatment, as might seem best to it in the given case. The court order, however, would not be *carried out* by court agency, but by whatever treatment agency the court decided upon.

Courts as such should not carry on treatment. To be sure, among the many agencies to which the courts order children for care, one type, namely probation, is attached to the court itself. This, however, is an historical accident of law. Flexner and Baldwin, in their standard work, Juvenile Courts and Probation, say: "Probation is not a judicial function. It is executive, similar to the administration of a reformatory institution. It is wholly unlike the judicial function."

I am not advocating as an expedient measure the transfer of probation to the educational system. This would be consistent with a logical theory of social division of labor, and the same probationary treatment could still be given, non-compulsorily or ordered by the court, if the probation department (or a bureau of identical functions) were established under educational or public-welfare auspices. The non-compulsory "probation" would then have the psychological and social advantage of not being associated (as are the present "unofficial cases") with the court; and the further advantage of gearing in even more closely with other educational and treatment services of the child-caring system.

This point of view should not be interpreted as evidence of any reflection upon courts or lack of confidence in probation as a social process. Probation represented a tremendous step in advance and an indispensable one. The responsibility of the courts in the child-caring system as conceived in this larger way would be increased rather than lessened. The necessary court functions of investigation, inspection, and the like, if thoroughly administered, would probably require at least as many and just as skilled workers as are now probation officers. New probation jobs, under administrative rather than judicial control, would expand rather than contract that profession.

Some courts are proud of their so-called unofficial work. If its quality measures up with the standards of good work for official probation, they can justly be proud of the *quality* of it. The fact that this work is recognized as not needing judicial action, and the vast extent and spontaneous expansion of such work, should indicate that it could be better carried on under recognized and standard non-court auspices—preferably educational clinics or adjustment offices.

In 1913 I found the Cleveland Juvenile Court undertaking a great deal of so-called unofficial work—both hearings and treatment. Recent figures show that about a third of the children and more than half of the adults are so handled by that court. It is, of course, desirable to "keep children out of court." But is this keeping them really out of court? And are there not other ways of getting the same result or better?

While juvenile and family courts may well curtail their efforts in treatment as fast as suitable non-court agencies are established, they need, on the other hand, personnel for checking up facts and results, larger powers of control for the cases legitimately appealed to them, and sufficient jurisdiction over adults and domestic relations to control parents and the family as a unit, when need be. So far as possible, the parents rather than the children should be summoned into the spotlight of the court hearing.

I have long favored the giving to juvenile courts a power which might be called "moral injunction"—to stop at once, pending legal proceedings, any place of amusement, and the like, at which it could be shown that children were being corrupted. There is no reason for waiting until the horse is stolen, i.e. until the children are actually corrupted. It should be as possible thus to prevent irreparable moral damage before it has occurred, as it is to prevent imminent

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property loss. Similarly, contributing to delinquency should be subject to injunction in advance of its successful consummation. Protective work would, I think, welcome such backing. Lawyers seem never to fail us in finding legal warrant for what is sufficiently wanted, and I have no doubt that legal ways could be found to give to the juvenile or family court these very valuable powers.

Lest the logically consistent but somewhat drastic theory above presented be mistaken for a program, permit me to suggest a program, which, while not thoroughgoing, is at least not inconsistent with sound theory. In a city already well equipped both with socialized courts and socialized agencies for education and welfare, the following might be offered as a not too Utopian platform:

1. An appraisal of all non-court preventive agencies.
2. Coordination (either administrative or consultive) of these agencies, especially of those already within the educational system.
3. Establishment of district headquarters, under educational or welfare auspices, where visiting teachers, attendance officers and others could receive and handle cases or visit homes.
4. An agreement with the police by which as many cases as possible would be (if really necessary) brought, or better yet reported, first to the adjustment office at the school building or social center, rather than to a police station or court office, so that the educational authorities could make use so far as possible of the educational attitudes and absence of ill-will involved in the school or welfare relationship as compared with those involved in the police or court relationship.
5. A strengthening of the good work of the women police, and of their cooperation with educational agencies.
6. A thorough understanding with the court and the public to the effect that the coordinated preventive agencies want all non-compulsive cases referred to them through the district offices or through central headquarters, for diagnosis, assignment and treatment; informally if possible, and not through the court or police if it be avoidable.
7. A readiness of the court and its officers to check up all otherwise irreconcilable disputes between agencies and families as to facts, treatment, or custody—no matter whether the points at issue be mild or serious, provided they are considered essential to the child's welfare.
8. The assignment of probation officers increasingly to investigative and follow-up work, as *liaison* between the court orders and the treatment agencies.
9. More social case work in the educational system, especially vocational guidance, placement, clinics, visiting teachers, and twenty-four-hour schools or homes.
10. A like increase in the court's jurisdiction so as to have a unified family court with separate sessions for the various kinds of cases, ready to support the treatment agencies as long as they deserve support whenever disputed cases arise.
11. More protective treatment available for boys and girls; and more power to the court to strengthen the hand of protective agencies by injunction against pathological conditions as well as by control of adult or juvenile individuals.
12. A study of the reeducational possibilities of the correctional institutions administered under educational and welfare personnel and policies. Make it possible for the occasional case to be voluntarily committed, with due safeguards and records, but without court action unless it is later demanded by either party.

This program is not offered specifically for any one city, for a knowledge of the local situation would be necessary for anything so specific. One might be proposing the actual, or the unsuccessful, or the impossible. But, in so far as local conditions or plans correspond in practical measure to such a scheme, I believe that that community may be congratulated.

[Portions of a paper given at the conference on The Juvenile Court and The Educational System, under the auspices of The Woman's City Club of Cleveland, February, 1928.]

Rechristened and Remade at Sixty-five

By EDWIN G. EKLUND

THE Home for the Friendless in Springfield, Illinois, is sixty-five years of age. Its reputation and good name extend for miles in every direction; tens of thousands of dollars have been left it by will, and funds for its current operation are easy to obtain.

Any name that is hoary with age and has become a household word has lost to those of us who use it frequently the connotations that are apparent to the plastic minds of children and to the unaccustomed ears of adults, and a name used by one's grandparents has a respect and a kind of halo that attaches itself in spite of the character of the name itself. Consequently, when the corporation of the Springfield Home for the Friendless was renamed the Children's Service League of Sangamon County, when the old institution became the Children's Home, and when the program was expanded to include all varieties of children's case work, a very significant step was taken for which the members of that association deserve generous praise.

The thing of importance to those interested in remaking social work is to know how this was accomplished, whether by revolution or by evolution. Since the process of change finds its definite beginning in the Springfield Survey of 1913, and fifteen years were required to bring about the changes indicated by the recent activities, one may be justified in calling it evolution.

For the ten-year period following this famous Springfield Survey, slight changes were made in the work of caring for children committed to the Home for the Friendless. A more general plan of placing children in free homes was developed, more attention was given to the development of adequate control of admissions, and the standard of operating the institution was raised.

Fortunately, the superintendent who was engaged about seven years ago saw the need for an enlarged program of child welfare in the community, and began working for this. Then, in 1924, the Springfield Council of Social Agencies made a renewed study of the social activities for children and started a general program of children's case work under the supervision of the Family Welfare Association, but directly under the control of a joint Committee from that organization and the Home for the Friendless. This committee supervised admissions to the home, began the development of a boarding-home and child-placing program, and introduced to the community the Child Guidance Clinic of the Illinois State Department of Public Welfare. About a

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year later this Children's Bureau, as it was called, was separated from the supervision of the Family Welfare Association, its staff was expanded, and its program started developing rapidly.

A year after the Children's Bureau was started, the directors of the Home for the Friendless, in recognition of the need of expanding their own activities in order to improve their general plan of child welfare, petitioned the council for permission to expand their activities to include those of the Children's Bureau. In considering this proposition, the council, although recognizing the desirability of such a step, informed the Home for the Friendless that general child-welfare work could not function adequately under the name of Home for the Friendless, and that certain changes in its organization and scope of activities must be made before such steps could be taken. Not only the attachment for the familiar name and the old traditions, but also the legal problem of conserving their property and endowments, and the need of being in a position to receive further bequests without becoming involved in legal entanglements with estates or heirs, had to be considered.

Following the change of name and organization, came the problem of working out details for the union of the activities represented by the Children's Bureau and the institutional activities represented by the Children's Home. Carefully worked out and detailed plans were drawn up, of which the following seem the most important: The members of the directing body of the Children's Bureau were elected as members of the board of directors of the new Children's Service League. The staffs of both organizations were continued intact. The non-institutional program of child welfare retained its downtown office, and was placed under the general supervision of a committee consisting of the former directors and a number of new directors taken from those who had been in charge of the home. The activities of the institution itself were placed under the supervision of another committee. The superintendent of the home and the director of the non-institutional activities are members of both committees. In the downtown office will be kept records of the children and finances, and a desk for the superintendent of the home, so the tie-up will be as close as possible during the present period of consolidation.

For other communities that may have children's institutions which have not yet adapted themselves to modern methods of child care, this information is given in the hope that, with careful consideration, publicity, and good luck they may be able to accomplish a similarly desirable end.

BELIEVING that the disproportionate contribution of the Negro residents to the prison population of Columbus, Ohio, was not a measure of innate racial depravity but rather a sign of the maladjustment of new and handicapped migrants, the police department of that city has maintained since 1924 a special department for its colored citizens, known as the Friendly Service Bureau, under the direction of L. M. Shaw, police social worker. This officer is no sense a detective; he is not interested in making arrests; his work is primarily that of coordinating the efforts of the police department to prevent crime, with public and private agencies and with interested citizens. The bureau's advisory committee, under the chairmanship of Professor Herbert A. Miller of the department of sociology of Ohio State University; includes in its membership the mayor and director of public safety ex-officio, the chief of police, and representatives of the Columbus Urban League and other public-spirited citizens. The bureau investigates complaints made to the police concerning juvenile delinquency or defective home or neighborhood conditions among Negro residents; it supervises Negro probationers, paroled prisoners and "potential delinquents," and works in cooperation with public and private agencies and through branches in various neighborhoods for the development of wholesome community activities and the better understanding of the causes and prevention of crime. In 1925 there were 7,100 Negro arrests in Columbus; in 1926, 4,630; while 1927 held the gain and pushed it still further, registering 4,528.

A CROSS INDEX of all Wisconsin laws relating directly to children has just been issued in bulletin form by the bureau of economics and sociology of the University of Wisconsin extension division, as an aid for those interested in developing a children's code for that state. Among its important classifications are child labor, guardianship and custody, juvenile courts, neglected or abused children, home-finding and illegitimacy, with citations to the many widely separated chapters of the Wisconsin statutes dealing with these subjects. The index was compiled by Ida Helen Steel under the direction of Professors R. J. Colbert and Kimball Young.

WHAT happens to the families of prisoners in Kentucky is the subject of a study by Ruth S. Bloodgood just issued by the federal Children's Bureau. Most Kentucky prisoners, she finds, are employed in manufacturing industries operated under contract between the state and certain commercial firms: Their rate of pay is usually 10 cents a day, with a maximum of 15 cents, so that even a prisoner who is regularly employed can contribute only $23.40 a year towards his family's support. Prisoners employed in road work receive from 50 cents to $1 a day, and preference in assignment to this is given to the men with families of greatest dependency. Many of these men fail to send money home, however, since no law compels them to do so. A case study of families of 210 prisoners at the State Reformatory and State Penitentiary revealed that more than half the mothers were working outside their homes, at anything they could find to do, often under the most difficult conditions. Three-quarters of the families had been compelled to move to different quarters, often to the already-crowded homes of relatives. More than 80 per cent of the families had been self-sustaining before the father's imprisonment, while a large majority of the men were under 40 years of age, at a period when their burden of family support was heaviest.

Among the recommendations made by the report for meeting the problem of the prisoner's family in Kentucky are the development of a labor system which will permit the employment of all able-bodied prisoners at a reasonable wage; compulsory regular contributions to their families of a portion of the earnings of prisoners with dependents; public provision for aid to dependent children in their own homes, including children of prisoners whose contributions to family support from their own earnings are insufficient (a bill authorizing the counties to provide such aid was passed in March of this year, so that Kentucky has now joined the 43 other states which aid dependent children in their own homes—the children of prisoners being included in over half of them); and continued encouragement of the splendid work done by the Mutual Welfare League of the reformatory and the establishment of a similar organization in the penitentiary. Fortunately conditions in Kentucky are not typical of the United States since a minimum wage of 50 cents a day for prisoners' labor is usual, with a maximum varying from $1 to $2.50, while a number of the states have provisions for the payment of part or all of the prisoners' earnings directly to their wives or other dependents.

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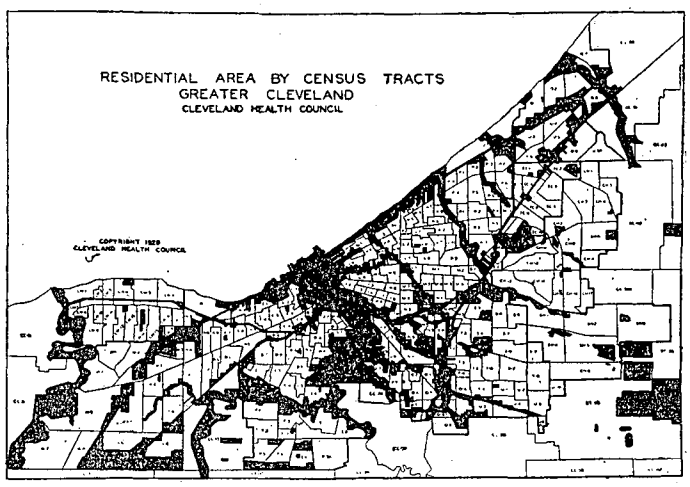
Census Tracts for Community Planning

By HOWARD WHIPPLE GREEN

DEFINITE knowledge of the composition and characteristics of the population of a large city as a whole is interesting but not very useful in planning social programs. The fact that a total population of 1,000,000 people includes 60,000 Negroes, or 300,000 foreign born, or such numbers born in each foreign country; that 32,000 own their own homes free from mortgage; or that 7 per cent of the adult population is illiterate, contributes little in the planning of specific social programs other than to indicate possible problems which should be solved. Similar analyses of the population by wards, which usually cover considerable areas and include large populations, are of little more use to the scientific worker.

If we know, however, that 40 per cent or that 53 per cent of the entire adult population of a certain *small* district is illiterate; that 50 per cent of the population of one small district is under 15 years of age while in another the corresponding figure is 4 per cent; that 99 per cent of the population of one district is foreign born or of foreign-born parents; or that perhaps 59 per cent were foreign born and that 84 per cent of these foreign born were born in pre-war Hungary, these facts give a picture of an actual neighborhood, and a definite basis for a program to meet its special needs.



Residences are excluded from extensive areas in a large industrial city

A basis for such fact-finding and action has been provided by the use of census tracts which have been determined for the nine cities in the United States with a population of 500,000 or more in 1910. Census tracts have been utilized in the analysis of the population of New York City, Cleveland and Chicago. These census tracts or sanitary districts, as sometimes called, are areas of constant size and of constant geographic location. They can be used for collecting all sorts of demographical and social data and as well data of interest to commercial enterprises. Comparisons may be made of the composition of the population in each census tract as enumerated in 1910, with that enumerated in 1920, and it will shortly be possible to make a comparison with that in 1930. Trends of population can be determined and future trends predicted with a considerable degree of accuracy.

The density of the population for the whole city may be 26 persons per acre, but for a particular district it may be 141 persons per acre, or, as in certain census tracts in New York City, 650 persons per acre. People can not reside on the top of steel mills or railroad yards, and therefore the true or net density of the population calculated on the net available property for residential sites is more important than the gross density as calculated on the total area which, in addition to including industrial property and railroad lands, may include extensive water areas.

The knowledge that the total death-rate for the city is 9.6 or the infant mortality rate is 56 or the tuberculosis death-rate is 80 is all interesting but not of much aid to the health worker interested in using rifle methods in public-health work rather than shot-gun methods. However, the death-rate or infant mortality rate or tuberculosis death-rate of a neighborhood is of great value, especially when the composition of the population of the neighborhood is known.

Aid is given families in certain census tracts over long periods of years, the courts are kept busy, the funds of the family-case-working agencies are expended, the services of the clinics are demanded and, to what avail? The wart is kept trimmed, the aesthetic senses are appeased and the entire body progresses. But for how long is this maintained before the wart is entirely removed, before the source of the difficulty is eliminated, before the fundamental conditions existing in the census tract are corrected? Only by minute analyses of small areas of our large cities can the problems be ascertained with any degree of exactness and only by such measures is any permanent relief likely to be sought.

THE analysis of the population of Cleveland by census tracts gives the fundamental basis for intelligent community planning of social work. Diverse data are constantly being accumulated by these areas. The number of births, the number of deaths, the causes of the deaths, the cases of communicable diseases, the number chronically sick and indigent, the criminals apprehended, the juvenile-court cases, the extent of prostitution, the number of illegitimate births, the number of deserted families seeking the aid of family-case-working agencies and other information, collected and analyzed by census tracts of known population

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and characteristics, aid in scientifically coping with many of the situations which exist.

And again in Cleveland the accumulation of this data is greatly simplified by the use of a location index* by which means the census tract may be immediately determined from the street address. In fact, such locations may be made at a rate approaching 1,000 per day.

The Federal Census Bureau in Washington has cooperated with other cities in enumerating their population by census tracts. For the special census of Detroit in 1925, census tracts were established and the population so enumerated.

As the time of the 1930 census approaches, the plans for the enumeration of some 120,000,000 people are being formulated. All cities having a population of 100,000 or more in 1920 are being laid out by blocks for the enumeration. This makes possible the compiling of data by census tracts. The analysis and tabulation of the detailed information obtained in the enumeration, at present, can only be made at private expense but the value of the information to civic and commercial bodies is so great that local financial support is relatively easy to obtain.

* An analysis of Population Data by Census Tracts with Location Index, Cleveland and Vicinity, by Howard Whipple Green.

Cultural Centers and Hinterlands

By MILDRED CHADSEY

DROVES of children are crowded into a street-car, hustled across a traffic-strewn street, marched in close file through the park, to the marble portals of the museum. Like pilgrims to a shrine these children come, a class each hour from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon, for five days a week, from schools far and near, but generally far. On Sundays and holidays, especially in the spring and summer, other bands of pilgrims trudge in—fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, cousins. They have planned for months to make the pilgrimage. They have a wonderful time, but it will be a long time, perhaps years, before they come again. It was such an effort and the distance was so great.

These bands of school children, these family groups, are the people every director likes to think his museum serves. But how does it serve them? Do infrequent, brief, and casual visits to the shrine of the humanities, the museums, the symphony halls, the theaters, the university lecture halls effect a sort of aesthetic or intellectual purification, as a visit to Our Lady of Lourdes effects a spiritual purification? And does the pilgrim prove to be a staunch vessel worthy of carrying back to his arid hinterland the cultural waters that it so much needs?

Every city has, or is in the process of developing, its cultural centers, as monumental buildings, domes, facades, portals, gardens and greenswards emerge from the steam and smoke. Every city, too, has—or is in the process of developing—its cultural hinterlands, those remote neighborhoods of drab houses, treeless streets, garish movies and shoddy stores, grim school-houses and churches that shriek to heaven. Some of the more prosperous have bigger houses, more movies and more stores, lodge-halls and dance-halls and restaurants. The less prosperous have community centers and social settlements that bear feebly a sputtering torch of a dying culture. But most of these hinterlands have neither the vestige nor the semblance of an intellectual life beyond the school walls. They are far removed from the places where art, music, drama and science flourish and few of them are ever invaded by the purveyors of ideas. What is to be done about salvaging the vestiges of the foreign culture that has all but died in hinterlands such as these, and in encouraging a new cultural growth in waste places?

For more than three years Cleveland has been at work developing a Cultural Center at the University Circle. The plans call for the expenditure of millions of dollars for the erection of monumental buildings for museums, for the symphony orchestra, concerts, art galleries, lecture halls and laboratories. To quote the President of Western Reserve University, "There will be buildings to house all that one may ask of education, art, science, music, medicine—all that one may require of the cultural side of life."

But even as the plans for this vast and elaborate Cultural Center are emerging into the reality of sites purchased and buildings begun, the institutions that are located or are planning to locate at the University Circle are struggling to break the fetters that bind them to one place.

The Art Museum and the Museum of Natural History have recently begun to recognize the difficulties that people have in coming from distant districts to them, and look with envious eyes upon the fine and growing system of eighteen branch libraries. But museums are not supported by tax levies, as are libraries and public schools. Branch museums would cost vast sums of money, not only for buildings but for exhibits and staffs; and that money would have to be obtained from private sources. Museum collections cannot be duplicated, as can collections of books, and branch museums cannot be made from the discards of the main museums. It is fairly evident that Cleveland cannot at present develop a system of branch museums of art or natural history, and must content itself with small traveling exhibits in schools and branch libraries.

NOT only the museums are recognizing the need of extending their work. Western Reserve University has proposed a plan of junior colleges away from the university campus. Cleveland College already holds classes in the school buildings in two suburbs, and in the main library building, and will welcome the opportunity to go further. The Adult Education Association is attempting to develop programs of lectures and study and discussion groups in various parts of the city, especially in those districts where branch libraries may be of assistance.

Out of all of these plans or desires to decentralize work, considered at various meetings of the Cleveland Conference on Educational Cooperation, grew the germ of a plan for the development of one central place in a district through which all of the educational and cultural forces serving the district might operate. The idea was a capital one, but it might have remained a homeless waif had not the Cleveland Public Library come forward to offer its Carnegie West Branch Library as a place to try out this venture in cooperation. The attractive and well-planned building with

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its spacious corridors, its study and club rooms and its auditorium, lent itself admirably to the undertaking, but even so, it seemed necessary to make some alterations. It seemed quite necessary to have members of the museums staffs stationed there during exhibits, to have cases made for exhibits, and to have an increased staff at the library to keep the building open on Sundays, holidays and some evenings. In brief, it seemed necessary to have thirty thousand dollars. The money was not forthcoming either as a contribution nor from the budgets of the participating institutions. However, in February of this year the West Carnegie Branch Library Cultural Center, as it is somewhat sententiously called, opened, undismayed because it was not all that had been dreamed of, and undaunted because it had no visible means of support.

The plan was that the Art Museum would place an exhibit there every month, using the walls and supply their own cases for some objects of art. The Natural History Museum and the Historical Society were also to have exhibits that would be changed monthly. For these exhibits special cases had to be made and the money for these cases was contributed by an interested individual. On different Tuesdays of each month these exhibits would be changed, and on the evening of the day each new exhibit was installed, a lecture would be given in the auditorium, the subject relating to the exhibit. On a fourth Tuesday evening a musical program would be given by the Institute of Music or the Musical Arts Association. If there be a fifth Tuesday, the Adult Education Association would plan for special lectures on topics of current interest in public affairs. In addition to the regular Tuesday programs, children would be brought in classes from the schools to study the exhibits and receive special instructions, rather than to be taken to the museums that are so far away.

Every effort was made to make the first month's program one of distinction. The Art Museum had an exhibit of paintings, textiles and prints and Henry Turner Bailey, Dean of the Art School, gave a lecture on Art in Cleveland. The Natural History Museum had an exhibit of birds of the South Atlantic including its famous albatross. George Finlay Simmons, Captain of the Natural History Museum ship, "The Blossom," gave his famous illustrated lecture—Twenty Thousand Miles in the Blossom. The Historical Society had an exhibit of materials relating to Washington and Lincoln, and E. J. Benton, Dean of the Graduate School of Western Reserve University, spoke on the subject, Are the Historians Changing the Interpretation of Washington and His Time? The lecture was illustrated by the Yale historical film of this period. On a fourth evening a trio from the Institute of Music gave a concert.

THE average attendance at the Tuesday evening meetings during the first month was about two hundred and fifty adults, with a sufficient number of their progeny to register their presence. Considering that all the furies of February were let loose on all of these Tuesday evenings, and that this was the first series of lectures of this kind ever offered in this district, the attendance showed that the people were ready to share in the wider interests of the city. In view of the paucity of organizations in this district it became the task of the Adult Education Association to try to form new groups on the basis of interest rather than to appeal to groups already formed. It has thus far, through a series of talks, brought together one group of women who are interested in the application of art to household furnishings and dress, and another group interested in the profession of parenthood. A women's club of the district is including art appreciation in its program and plans a monthly visit at the center for special instruction by a member of the educational staff of the Art Museum. A nature-study club has been formed and received monthly instruction by a member of the educational staff of the Natural History Museum.

The experiment has been extended to two more districts that have new branch libraries. These libraries were opened with the announcement of the branch cultural center's program for the season, so that the people of those districts think of the exhibits, lectures, concerts, and study classes as an integral part of the building's program. In a word, they think of the building as not only a library, but as a cultural center where the library, the museums and the other educational and cultural forces combine to make an oasis.

WILL speakers and teachers and musicians of the first rank continue to take long trips to hinterlands just for the sake of the cause? Will the audiences continue to be so interested and responsive that they will compensate the performers, or will the cooperating organizations have to have extra budgets? Will staffs of the museums be able to carry the extra work of preparing exhibits and meeting the groups that come for special talks? Will these centers be able to plan programs that will do more than entertain and yet will hold the interest of many people of an alien culture combined with a pseudo-American ambition to "get on in the world?" Is the librarian going to insist that her building be first and primarily a library, and is the custodian going to resent a more general use of the building that means extra work for him? These and more are questions still to be answered.

Why attempt to develop these branch cultural centers in branch libraries rather than in school buildings? The school buildings do appear to be the logical place and perhaps other cities should try to develop them there. The prime reason for the present plan in Cleveland is that the pleasant—and in some cases, new—library buildings more readily adapt themselves to these uses than do school buildings. The auditoriums are attractive and intimate; the study rooms lends themselves to round-table discussions and the charm that books, pictures, and other objects of art and science give to the place all tend to create an environment of maturity and freedom in contrast to the environment of childhood and discipline that pervades a school building.

At present, because of budget limitations, the Cleveland Library can keep its branch-library buildings open only one night a week. Ways and means must soon be evolved to keep them open more nights during the week and on Sundays and holidays. The essence of such a center is that it belongs to the people of the neighborhood to serve them—not on special occasions but on all occasions. It will never do this until every member of the family, individually and collectively, acquires the habit of not only going there regularly to attend a class or listen to a lecture or music, but of strolling there during leisure hours or at times when life bears in too closely to see what is new and, what is more important, to enjoy anew the things that are familiar and dear. When the people of a neighborhood can do this and then come out to view the old familiar commonplaces of their lives in the glow of a new appreciation and understanding of values, our hinterlands no longer will be cultural wastes.

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Prevention, Not Palliation

By GEORGE B. FORD

AS fourth of the twelve volumes of the published Regional Survey, The Regional Plan of New York has published a study of port and industrial areas and their relation to transportation, prepared by Harold M. Lewis, executive engineer of the Regional Plan, with supplementary reports by William J. Wilgus and Daniel L. Turner, consulting engineers. At last, after all these years of a hand-to-mouth development of New York's transit and transportation services, we now have available a clear-cut, authoritative statement of the problem based on real facts. What is more, for the first time we have a quantitative study of the movement of people and goods in and out of New York and across from one outlying section to another. For the first time it is possible to visualize the problem in its entirety and to frame a comprehensive plan and program for its solution.

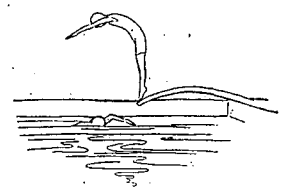
It appears that the problem is briefly this: A city the size of Chicago or Paris actually moves into lower Manhattan every morning and out again every night. New York handles one-quarter of all of the exports and imports of the United States. In addition four-fifths of all the railroad freight entering or leaving New York has to be moved by water. The result is clearly stated by Thomas Adams in a foreword to the report, which emphasizes the need of preventing congestion rather than seeking expensive palliatives once it has become established and the fallacy of the belief that increased facilities for rapid transit will encourage decentralization. "Rapid transit begins by relieving housing congestion," Mr. Adams declares:

> It ends by increasing congestion at the occupational center. The only way to promote decentralization is by a properly balanced distribution of both industries and population over wider areas with a lessening of the necessity of travel between the place of work and the home. The want of proper scale between building heights and densities and the open spaces surrounding them is a chief cause of both transit and traffic congestion. The present serious difficulties in Manhattan exist at a time when only a small proportion of the buildings exceed ten stories in height. The real problem is what is going to happen when the land in Manhattan is put to its full use. The least that can be done is to prevent the recurrence of the evils of congestion in suburban areas where they do not yet exist.

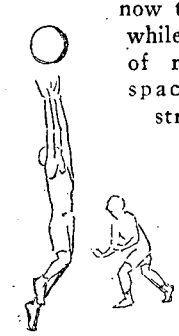
New York is exceptionally fortunate in having such enormous areas with navigable water frontage and good rail connections as yet untouched. Along the shore of the Bronx, around Jamaica Bay, along the Jersey Bayonne waterfront and back in the Hackensack meadows and the Arthur Kill, there is enough available area for port and rail terminals backed up by industry to take care of many times the present development. What is more, everything that is done to foster this outlying development will tend to relieve the present rapidly growing transit and freight congestion in Manhattan and the nearer sections of Brooklyn and Queens, for each of these decentralized business and industrial developments can be readily bordered by their own local housing. It is also most interesting to know that this decentralization should pay for itself and should not entail any permanent subsidizing on the part of the taxpayers of the city.

We must continue to use zoning and similar restrictions as palliatives, but the great effort, and the only one that is going to count in the long run, is the encouragement of intelligent decentralization of the means of livelihood. If brains and capital are concentrated on this the rest will follow.

IN COOPERATION with the American Social Hygiene Association, the Federal Council of Churches has announced a new program to help parents to meet the problems of children and young people arising out of sex relationships. Conferences on the church and social hygiene have been held in several large cities and it is hoped to organize as a result a large number of parents' study classes at which material and methods of sex education will be presented as a part of the teaching program of the churches. "It is a surprising fact that the members of our churches, the very people who are most concerned with the preservation of the home and the building up of wholesome relations between the sexes, should have been so hesitant in adopting constructive programs of sex-education," said Benjamin S. Winchester, secretary of the Council's Commission on Christian Education, in announcing the new project. "While the Church delays, sensational newspapers and motion pictures, and unsupervised relationships on playground and the street, are all the time making boys and girls acquainted with the abnormalities and perversions of sex. How are they to receive right information and be trained in wholesome attitudes if the Church does not help the parents wisely to fulfill their responsibility?"



OPENED thirty years ago, in three tenement rooms over a delicatessen shop on Avenue B, New York City, Christadora House is celebrating this autumn in a sixteen-story building just one block from the original site. The new building embodies also a new idea, for atop the five stories which house the settlement with its swimming pool, gymnasium, club rooms and classrooms, game rooms, concert hall and auditorium and music school and so on, there is a nine-story residence club for one hundred and fifty-four young men and women in business and professions "who would like to be a part of a community and share in the responsibilities of being a neighbor." The club residence has its own entrance, its own lounge and dining-room and a roof garden looking out over the East River, in addition to its spacious and sunny single bedrooms arranged in suites of two or three, each suite with its own foyer, bath and telephone. The residents will share in the activities of the house, and a small surplus from the moderate charges for rooms will go to settlement maintenance. Miss C. I. MacColl, who with Miss S. L. Carson founded the house, is still its headworker, and the new building and its equipment are the gift of Mr and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James. Each week five thousand neighbors passed through the front door of the building which preceded this, and now there will be room for twice as many. For while Christadora House has grown from a couple of rooms and half a basement to sixteen spacious stories, the "railroad flats" in nearby streets remained much the same—"tree rooms and a vinda and a half," as one irate tenant described her home—and there is more need than ever for a place to swim or sing or jump for the active young persons suggested in these sketches, reproduced from the prospectus which describes this new chapter in settlement history.



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Books in Our Alcove

The Defects of Their Virtues

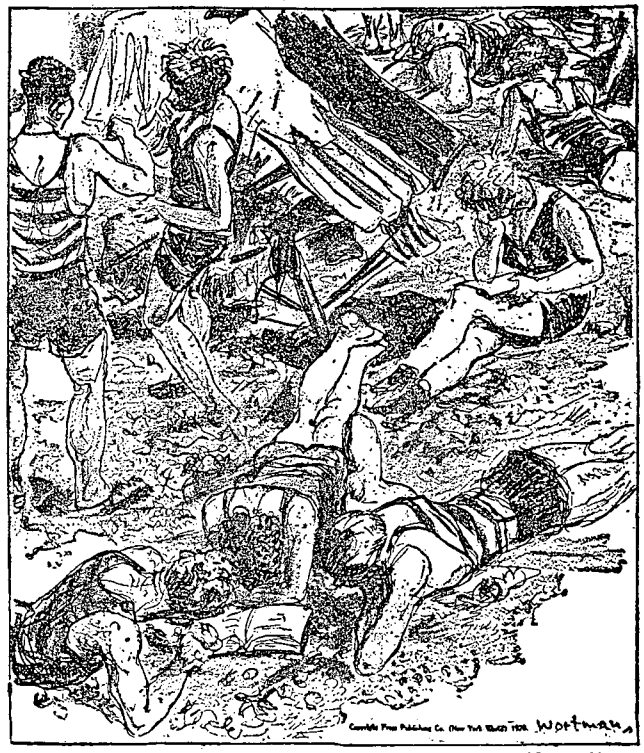
WHY MEN FAIL, *edited by Morris Fishbein and William A. White. Century Co. 344 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE tale is told of Hipparchus the Pythagorean, that, being guilty of writing the tenets of Pythagorus in plain language, he was expelled from the school, and a pillar was raised for him as if he had been dead. Let this be a warning to the ten distinguished psychiatrists who have written this book. There may be ten white pillars raised and ten good-hearted physicians fleeing from the wrath of the mighty society of those for whom obscurity is the hall-mark of science. For these chapters are so beautifully lucid that not only he who runs may read but he who wishes to think can turn the trick with swiftness and gratitude.

The book makes no pretence to profundity or originality. It tells a simple tale, one that we all can bear hearing, about those oft-times unnoticed qualities in ourselves that make for failure. Sometimes they are as plain as pikestaffs. But psychological pikestaffs have a curious way of not being seen when most they ought to be.

Consider the job of parenthood. We sentimentalize about it, but most of us who are parents have little notion of what spokes we are often putting into the wheels of our children's success. Or consider sex as it enters business. In how far does it contribute to the failure of the man or of the woman? Or consider wives who help their husbands to fail. Obviously they do, and yet just as obviously they do not seem to realize that this is exactly what they do do. Or consider day-dreamers and bluffers. We have them with us always. May not psychology the giftie gie them to see themselves as others see them? Or take our "blues" or our various fears. We have them, but half the time we do not know what to do with them or about them. If wisdom can come down from the mountain top and tell us about these unsettling things, ought it not be well?

The ten psychiatrists who have joined in the making of this book are so competent in their field that we may be quite certain of the wisdom. What is more, we may feel assured that with the wisdom there will be no admixture of that which is dangerous to the uninstructed. The following names should give assurance: Dr. William A. White, Dr. Douglas A. Thom, Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles, Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, Dr. George K. Pratt, Dr. Karl Menninger, Dr. Morris Fishbein, Dr. Abraham Myerson, Dr. Anita M. Mühl, Dr. V. V. Anderson, Dr. Herman Adler. Further assurance is given by the fact that the articles were written as a result of the Conference of Psychiatrists held in Cincinnati, June, 1927, under the auspices of the American Medical Association and the American Psychiatric Association.



Wortman in New York World

"What's the book you're readin' like?"
"It's like Shakespeare, only more so."

The book is in the finest sense a popularization. It does what James Harvey Robinson a number of years ago asked this age to do, namely, to humanize its science. In the sanest, clearest and most helpful way the book presents to the layman much of what he needs to know about what is dangerous to his welfare. If the ten white pillars are raised, I for one shall decorate them with ten grateful wreaths.

H. A. OVERSTREET

College of the City of New York

Public Welfare

THE SCIENCE OF PUBLIC WELFARE, *by Robert W. Kelso. Holt. 428 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

MR. KELSO has undertaken an ambitious task in attempting to delineate The Science of Public Welfare. He deals clearly and effectively with the legal background and historical development of our efforts to cope with problems of poverty, of insanity and mental defect, of crime and disease. The genesis of public and private care, their interrelationship, and the unfortunate misunderstanding too often found between their several advocates, are discussed.

It is manifestly impossible to give an account of the progress of public welfare in all of these United States, and the author has drawn his material largely from his own commonwealth of Massachusetts pointing out significant achievements however in other parts of the country. The English background of our institutions, and the record of their transplanting to the soil of the colonies is given with illuminating quotations from source material which add materially to the value of the book.

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Its great weakness seems to lie in the failure of the author to realize the full significance of some of the developments in mental science to which he refers, and his apparent obsession with the science of the eugenic pessimists who see our civilization menaced by the degenerate offspring of Europe's defectives, multiplying "unto the third and fourth generation." He accepts the fact that psychiatry is making a contribution to the solution of behavior problems, but appears to believe that there is a hard-and-fast line between the mentally abnormal, and subnormal, and the rest of the population and that when the former have been weeded out of our criminal groups there will remain "the plain villain" (his own term) for justice to deal with and institutions to "reform." The "worthy poor" can, apparently be separated from the "work-shy" by means of the good old rock-pile and the workhouse test. There is no reflection in the book of the Webbs' attitude to the problem of destitution, or to the conception of *treatment* to be applied to persons of abnormal behavior as opposed to the idea of either punishment or reformation. The exaggerated notion of the contribution of mental deficiency to all social problems current a few years ago is dogmatically stated, and conclusions drawn therefrom with equal assurance.

The book leaves considerable doubt in the mind as to the existence of the "science" which is assumed in the title. We have a record of the trial-and-error method by which humanity has attempted to patch up the broken places in the social fabric in the past, and a rather bold prophecy of future developments that will follow the acceptance of the author's thesis that our "brindle strains" must be eliminated in defence of the race. That science itself is less certain today than yesterday of the determiners of defect and pathology, and consequently more wary of methods of "elimination" which may rob us of genius as well as psychopaths, should perhaps dampen our enthusiasm for this simple, if heroic panacea.

MARY CLARKE BURNETT

Carnegie Institute of Technology

A Correction

THE review of Convalescence by John Bryant, M.D., in this department last month (see The Survey, August 15, p. 514), contained the cheerful statement that copies of the book are available for free distribution. This is all wrong. The price of the volume, which has 300 pages, 104 illustrations and index, is $5.00. It is published by the Sturgis Fund of the Burke Foundation, and may be ordered through The Survey.

Many Happy Returns

HOW TO LIVE LONGER, *by John Clarence Funk. McKay. 146 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

FASHIONS have changed in many things in the past few years. We have shortened skirts and hair—and books. It is not only fiction and philosophy which have been shorn of long-drawn-out detail but, as in the present case, books of medical information.

A generation ago the non-medical public's only approach to questions of sickness or health were unapproachable-looking volumes filled with strange-colored plates and phrases unintelligible enough to frighten the average reader to death, aided by voluminous footnotes still more unintelligible. Looking through its pages in search of information about a certain pain, one was liable to be led astray by any number of diseases, from smallpox to croup, which were apparently heralded by just such symptoms as the one which sent us to the book in search of a little clear information.

But nowadays you may dare to read your book of information before you have your pain and be helped, not harmed. Mr. Funk, in How to Live Longer, meets all the requirements of today's readers; the little book in its bright orange jacket, along with intelligent facts, has today's requirements of "punch and pep" and is readable and likeable as fiction.

You will, running through a dozen chapters, be cheered on your way by amusing black and white pictures, and you will find your way to health charted by such adaptions as "The Watch Dog," "Watch your Plumbing," "Sleep to Live," heading easily read chapters full of sound truths on the way to keep well.

Mr. Funk and his publishers have done an interesting and helpful book between them. You find yourself having your troubles laughed away instead of being terrified into more diseases; but the light surface covers sound advice, practical suggestions and hard common sense.

How to Live Longer is an interesting and practical piece of writing, well arranged, and clearly written by a man who knows what he writes about. I can think at this moment of half a hundred people to whom I would like to give this book; saying meanwhile, as the author does in his concluding paragraph:

"You have read this book, now use it—and long life to you!"

KENNETH W. WIDDEMER

Economics Illuminated

THE ROAD TO PLENTY, *by William T. Foster and Waddill Catchings. Houghton, Mifflin. 231 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

SINCE Henry George wrote Poverty and Progress, few books on economics have been as readable and convincing as the Road to Plenty. It has style, human incident, drama, sentiment and enthusiasm.

The theme is developed through a Pullman-smoker conversation between a business man, a salesman, a professor, a lawyer and a congressman. The old tunes we know so well about the causes of unemployment and business depression are sung: "Natural laws well grounded in human nature"; "Nothing can be done about it." The "Little Gray Man," a social worker, is a thorn in the flesh. He will not rest content and stirs up the business man who by quiet questions upsets the professor's pet theories and incidentally some of the most cherished opinions of our day. Many of them have enraged us because of our helplessness to refute them. This part is alone worth the price of the book. The business man argues that the right uses of savings would prevent booms and depressions. The discussion remains lively and natural, leading—Oh miracle!—to a conclusion.

The conclusion is a plan of action to stabilize production and employment. It involves among other things, the creation of a federal board supplementary and analogous to the Federal Reserve Board. If the reviewer explained the plan you might not read the book. Then you could not write with understanding and vigor to your congressman when this plan enters the field of practical politics. Before this can occur, there must be many more people equipped with the facts this book contains with which to drown out such phrases as: "Not more than the usual and necessary amount of unemployment," "You can't change the law of supply and demand"—with which inactivity is justified and peace of mind maintained by those who do not suffer.

The Road to Plenty presents recent facts in practical economics, few of which were known or taught in colleges ten years ago. Long called "the dismal science," it is becoming positively joyous as it presents ways of controlling industrial movements in the interest of human welfare. Its recent great strides are comparable to the more conspicuous progress in chemistry and electricity.

The authors have accomplished two things which might have seemed to be impossible in the same book. They have written so popularly and entertainingly that the Road to Plenty has already been printed serially in several daily newspapers. At the same time, the matter is so solid that serious students are

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attracted. The two authors are mutually supplementary. Mr. Foster is primarily an economist, educator and writer. Mr. Catchings is best known as a reorganizer of sick corporations, an active director in very healthy ones, and the lawyer member of an important banking house. Together they have written four books, of which this is the fourth: Money, Profits, Business without a Buyer, and The Road to Plenty. They are sold by the Pollak Foundation, Newton, Massachusetts, at two dollars for the four, a price a commercial publisher could obtain for one.

OTTO T. MALLERY

Labor's Rough Seams

MISLEADERS OF LABOR, *by William Z. Foster. Trade Union Educational League. 336 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*
WRECKING THE LABOR BANKS, *by William Z. Foster. Trade Union Educational League. 60 pp. Price 25 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

IF you want to know the worst that can be said about the American labor movement and about the corruption, stupidity and inefficiency of its officialdom, you will find it in Misleaders of Labor, and in the pamphlet, Wrecking the Labor Banks, which is an amplification of one of the chapters in the book. It is a hair-raising recital. It has a certain fascination as of melodrama. "Papers! Papers! All about graft in the unions, high finance in labor banks, selling elections, corrupt alliance with political machines!"

Is it fact or fiction? Many of the things Mr. Foster says are so. A great many students of the American Labor movement, not members of the left wing, will agree substantially with the general analysis of the position in which the movement finds itself and how it got that way. You have to make allowances, of course. The book is a tract and has the virtues and vices of that type of literature. The indictment is here, not the defense. There are inaccurate statements, statements that are highly debatable but nevertheless set down without qualifications, sentiments unsupported by evidence. The injunction that nothing be set down in malice is not strictly observed. There are those who ought to know who have the greatest admiration for the energy, level-headedness, and ability with which the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in particular is fighting its way out of the mess in which their last convention found their banking and investing enterprise, and who regard it as particularly unfortunate that this aspect of the matter is not brought out in these publications.

On the positive side, the book offers the program of the Left Wing, namely the Workers Party and the Trade Union Educational League: drive corrupt and bureaucratic officials out of power; amalgamate craft organizations into industrial unions; democratize the unions and eliminate gangster control; oppose all forms of union management cooperation, such as the B. and O. plan; campaign aggressively to organize the mass of unskilled and semi-skilled workers; abolish race, sex, and age barriers to admission to the unions; form a labor party; struggle against American imperialism. The agency advocated through which this program is mainly to be carried out is the Left Wing.

The serious student and the honest trade unionist not already devoted to the Left Wing faith, may not dissent from this platform as a whole, but they will question whether the implications of some of its planks have been thoroughly and soundly worked out, or are merely convenient campaign slogans, and will have their doubts about the competency of the Left Wing, at least as at present constituted and led, to discharge the responsibility assigned to it. However, I suggested at the beginning that if you wanted to know the worst about the American labor movement, you ought to read this book; I will say now that I believe the book should be taken seriously and that you should read it if you make a practice of keeping abreast of developments in the field of labor, whether you care for melodrama or not.

A. J. MUSTE

Nutrition Studied

HANDBOOK ON DIET, *by Eugene E. Marcovici, M.D. F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia. 323 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS book is disappointing in that it presents information on diet from which the same standpoint as did the most up-to-date books of twenty-five years ago. Here and there the author has included a scrap of information which is the result of modern nutrition studies, but in the main the vast amount of knowledge gained through animal experimentation in a score of laboratories over a period of two decades is essentially ignored.

E. V. MCCOLLUM

Political What's What

A POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD—PARLIAMENTS, PARTIES AND PRESS, *edited by Malcolm W. Davis and Walter H. Mallory. Published by Council on Foreign Relations. Harvard University Press. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

ALMOST indispensable to students of international matters is this new Handbook, comprehensively showing the composition of the governments of the world, the names, character and aims of political parties, and the affiliations and general color of the leading newspapers of each country. The book is unique in both character and value, and will appeal, in the character and range of its very precise information, alike to editors, lawyers, teachers and students, dealing with any aspect of government and journalism.

J. P. G.

Let's Use the School-house

THE COMMUNITY USE OF SCHOOLS, *by Eleanor T. Glueck. Williams and Wilkins. 222 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

WHEN New England really was new, school houses were used by the community. Some fifteen years ago, the tendency became a Big Idea (to say whose might rekindle ancient fires) for integrating communities where "differences of race, of religion, of political affiliation, of economic and social status [were] blocking each other in community effort," to quote Eleanor T. Glueck. Her book on The Community Use of Schools represents an up-to-date collection of facts. That it was badly needed is sufficiently indicated by the vintage of much of her source material.

The fervid prophecies of the modern movement's first proponents, long since modified by practical community workers, have not come completely true. Nor have the forebodings of its opponents. There is no stampede to the polls by a one-hundred-per-cent-intelligent electorate. Neither have neighborhoods been demoralized, or school houses demolished, by dancing or playing there. But, Mrs. Glueck shows, the use of school houses as centers for culture, recreation, civic discussion and other profitable purposes by communities "is rapidly growing throughout the country."

The once burning issue of "public" versus "private" control has apparently been won by advocates of the former. Only "in 11 per cent of instances, private organizations have entire control of school center work." But in New York City at least, this reviewer ventures to inject, officialdom's attitude toward private ventures has been increasingly one of constructive sympathy.

When it comes to financial support for school community centers, private interests, it appears, make a better showing. Twenty-one per cent of school centers are supported by funds emanating from the people themselves—contributions, admission fees, etc. Thirty-five per cent by funds from the same source plus revenues from public taxation. The remaining 44 per cent are entirely tax supported.

So much for the issues which pitted brother against brother fifteen years ago.

As for community-center activities, apparently the ever-vital principle of allowing the community to do pretty much

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what it wants to do is being maintained. In her Summary and Conclusions, Mrs. Glueck speaks a liberal word for the recreational program as "helping to break down the barriers between people of different creeds, nationalities, social and economic strata, thus creating a basis for friendly contact among them." But that which should be noted, particularly by school officials, is the following: "If the school is to become a true community center, it must meet other community needs, besides those for recreation; and the time has now arrived for the creation of a program of community organization, through the school, which shall fulfill the deeper purposes of the movement." Its fulfillment, she concludes, depends upon "the growing relationship of the day school and the community," a trenchant sentence to those who already have either vaguely or clearly sensed this tendency.

SEYMOUR BARNARD

Lovely Germany

GERMANY TEN YEARS AFTER, *by George H. Danton. Houghton Mifflin. 295 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS book is not a Siegfried's America Comes of Age, but quite as absorbing. The author, exchange professor at Leipzig, tells in chatty style of German transformations. No pretension to complete analysis is made, but sympathetic objectivity is sought. The result is a somewhat fragmentary although detached and impartial picture of German life. One-third of the book deals with political, economic, and social phases; another, with educational; and the last, with art and literature.

The outlook is from academic groves, whence the author surveys the thought currents and psychological moods of the nation with profound insight. In this psychoanalysis we see how greatly years of isolation have deepened the hypersensitiveness and lack of objectivity in the German mind, and how separatistic tendencies, summoned by defeat from the mediaeval past, are supplanting the unities of 1871. Great longing for fellowship with their class thoughout the world is discovered among the intellectuals. Withal the profounder cultural oneness endures and the nation's intellectual vitality persists. Although age is sadly reminiscent, youth, impatient of poverty and restriction, indulges a romantic longing toward the future and outside lands. Literary creativeness is dead.

The woods are sometimes obscured by the academic trees in the author's vision. Thus his grasp of the communistic movement misses certain realities. Peasant Germany is not seen at all. One wishes that both the peasant and the proletarian mind could have been analyzed along with the intellectual.

Despite certain alterations, the author leaves the impression that Germany has not changed much. It continues "to run surprisingly deep and true to the old channels, still following long established folkways."

NEWELL L. SIMS

Oberlin College

Babbitt Psyched or Babbitt Saved?

FEAR: The Autobiography of James Edwards, *by John Rathbone Oliver, M.D. Macmillan. 366 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS novel attempt to "put over" a combination of religion and psychiatry in first-personal fiction is praise-worthy and almost successful. The vivid drive and personal plausibility of some passages overcome the improbable premises. A country boy with childhood fears and inferiorities becomes a prominent business man, "successful" but fundamentally uncreative and unsatisfied. He therefore compensates by being self-important. This defense fails before a death-fear which gets him into obsessive rituals of luck. He "regresses" into an anxiety neurosis and his up-to-date son gets him into a sanitarium. A somewhat emotionally unstable psychiatrist, idealized as a patient would idealize him, does a good job on the patient, finishes up the "cure" to mutual satisfaction with a brand of religion ostensibly selected by the patient.

The thesis is that psychopathic patients need religion and that psychiatrists need the ministers—for themselves as well as their patients. As a particular example of such uses of religion the case is not so bad. One may perhaps resent, however, the apparent implication: that all psychopathics and every psychopath need religion, and this particular brand is the ultimate solution. From the Emmanuel Movement to such recent tributes as that of Dr. Fosdick, we know the reciprocal values of physician and pastor; but a universal prescription is too much like diagnosis and treatment by correspondence, which is hardly professional.

Furthermore, the type of religion here used as a *means* to cure depends for success upon a capacity (perhaps a survival from childhood) to believe implicitly, to make religion an all-sufficient *end* in itself. It is also a type of ritual and dependence as a buttress for the tottering sense of security. Babbitt Edwards is still seeking safety first in the bosom of mother church. If the patient becomes disillusioned at any point, his balance may again totter, and then where is his "cure of souls?" The last estate of that man shall be worse than the first. Has he been psyched—or saved?

THOMAS D. ELIOT

What Can Be Built?

THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF ZONING, *by Newman F. Baker. University of Chicago. 182 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

ZONING is the regulation of the height, bulk and use of buildings under the community power sometimes called the police power. Comprehensive zoning was first established in Greater New York eleven years ago, and from that city it has spread to more than six hundred municipalities in the United States. Ten years ago many considered that zoning constituted an interference with private property rights that would not be sanctioned by the courts. The federal constitution and the state constitutions provide that a person shall not be deprived of his property except by due process of law. Under this provision the courts have been wont to annihilate unusual and invasive regulations of property. The establishment of zoning in this country was plowing new ground. The precedents of other countries were not of much assistance, because in those countries courts cannot overturn the acts of legislative bodies. During the past ten years the legality of zoning has produced divergencies of court opinions. Five years ago a decided trend began in favor of the constitutionality of zoning ordinances. This increased until it reached its climax in the overwhelming opinion of the United States Supreme Court in favor of zoning, handed down in 1926 in the Euclid Village (Ohio) case. Six months ago New Jersey and Georgia were the only states whose courts did not recognize the constitutionality of zoning for use. Since that time, New Jersey has adopted a constitutional amendment in favor of zoning by the greatest majority of votes ever given for a constitutional amendment in that state. It can now be said that the constitutionality of zoning is established throughout this country.

The Federal Department of Commerce became interested, about five years ago, in spreading sound information on this subject. Through an advisory committee it prepared a good form of state-enabling act for zoning, which has been adopted by many states. Comprehensive zoning has been molded into a fairly exact science during the past ten years by state legislatures, courts and municipalities. It has its faults, but on the whole it has succeeded in bringing a high degree of protection to localities against chaotic buildings and improper invasions of uses.

Mr. Baker was an assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, during the period of stress and storm on this subject in Illinois. His book admirably shows the gradual development of this form of regulation during its first ten years. The great in-

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terest of this development has been on the legal side and can be set forth best by a competent lawyer in an exposition of the conflicting court opinions. How far will the courts allow zoning to be based on aesthetics? What is the proper borderline of the variance powers of boards of appeals? What makes a good state-enabling act, and what makes a sound zoning ordinance? Questions like these are answered by Mr. Baker in the light of ten years of court interpretations. The book is especially valuable in tracing the gradual growth of court opinions in favor of constitutionality, culminating in the comprehensive and sweeping declaration of the United States Supreme Court in favor of the constitutionality of this form of regulation.

EDWARD M. BASSETT
Counsel for the Zoning Committee

Social Theories Dissected

CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES, *by Pitirim Sorokin. Harper & Brothers. 785 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

SEVERAL times a year we read a lamentation on the disparate existence and development of sociology and social work. Both sociologists and social workers have contributed to this literature of regret. Their labors should come to an end. In Contemporary Sociological Theories, Professor Sorokin gives an array of sociological assumptions and theories which are constantly in the minds of both sociologists and social workers. Here is the most adequate factual criticism of social theory that has appeared in English. There are other good monographs and critical biographies, but none of them compares with this study of social theory in comprehensiveness and excellency of criticism.

As a matter of convenience Professor Sorokin classifies the various schools of contemporary sociology under nine headings: Mechanistic School, Synthetic and Geographic School of Le Play, Geographical School, Biological School, Bio-Social School, Bio-Psychological School, Sociologistic School, Psychological School, and the Psycho-Sociologistic School. Professor Sorokin advances no particular claims for his classification except that it enables him to bring some order out of the sociological chaos. This is superior to the chronological discussion of social theory, because it gives a consistent point of view and enables the reader to see how a social theory is revived in one generation after another. Ordinarily criticism of sociological theory has been philosophical. The author does not disparage philosophical criticism, but he indicates its limitations and the need for factual, or scientific, criticism. He brings to bear upon theory a vast fund of statistical facts with which he trims the universal claims of some of the theories to matters of very small concern. Like a refrain this question runs through the book: "Can these propositions meet successfully a scientific test? I am afraid they cannot." Then he proceeds to show how one-sided they are and what limited applications they have.

There is hardly a sociological school mentioned by Sorokin but has its followers among social workers. Their most fortunate allegiance is to the case method of Le Play, and perhaps their most unfruitful loyalty at the present time is to Freudian impressionism as an explanatory technique. The chapters on the Synthetic and Geographic School of Le Play and on the Psychological School are particularly valuable to the intellectual equipment of social workers.

One source of Sorokin's superiority over English and American writers on social theory is the fact that he has recourse to the literature of ancient and mediaeval writers, oriental and occidental writers and, most important, modern Italian, Russian and Polish writers. It is quite amazing how frequently West European sociology has announced a new discovery which was not new at all but had been elaborated by some of the ancients or by an earlier Russian. The phrase, "contemporary sociologists," refers to the last sixty or seventy years, and about the only new thing for which these sociologists can take credit is emphasis upon more exact methods and especially statistical methods. Sorokin looks for some social experimentation in the future, but he believes that the most fruitful work will be done by the application of the statistical method to social data.

R. CLYDE WHITE

Ourselves Through Tardieu's Eyes

FRANCE AND AMERICA, *by André Tardieu. 312 pp. Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE fallacy underlying most books of this kind, and discussions of them, is the assumption that there is a native psychology, persistent throughout any social group, and peculiar to a geographical region politically delimited. There is such a psychology, but it is a very ephemeral thing in point of time, and insofar as it attaches to such a group, it is frequently swept away by surges of raw primitive emotion in which all racial and national groups are more or less alike. The point is that in this volume we have America and France viewed and contrasted, not from a French point of view but from the point of view of a particular and rather irascible Frenchman. You need not hunt far to find another Frenchman whose point of view and conclusion therefrom, in interpreting precisely the same agreed state of facts, would be quite different.

Taking it so, however, and making allowances also for the fact that this book was written by a man still in the mental excitement of the War which made chaos of so much that he loved, M. Tardieu may well be listened to by thoughtful Americans. As Walter Lippmann says, here is "the comment of a wise old uncle who really knows why they didn't get on." The common gush about Lafayette—who had mighty little French backing when he came over to help in our revolution—and the sentimentalities of certain kinds of tourists, need to be brushed aside while we look at realities, however testily stated.

The trouble with M. Tardieu's book is that he very painstakingly sets forth the way in which the French have come to be what they are and think as they do, but discusses America quite superficially and with reference chiefly to a temporary condition and attitudes relating to the recent war. He does not understand permanent America anything like as well as he thinks he does. It is absurd to compare him, as he has been compared, with James Bryce as an analyst of American life and temperament. By his own definition he is incapable of anything but essentially hostile criticism. This "old uncle" cannot comprehend our youthful exuberances and stupidities any better than other "old uncles" understand those of their nieces and nephews. His own sinfulness is necessarily blasé.

Nevertheless, there is much and various food for thought and provocation for self-analysis in this book. As M. Tardieu himself says—first assuming that we are perennially potential enemies: "France and America can neither understand nor appreciate one another until they are told frankly what separates them and are guided toward reasoned cooperation." To this end this volume appreciably contributes, even though other equally frank tellers might say things substantially different.

J. P. G.

Government at Work

PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, *by W. F. Willoughby. Johns Hopkins. 720 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE spectacular aspect of government is the political—with its mimetic warfare of campaigns, its oratory, catch phrases, shibboleths and emotional debauch. This has been the part of government interesting to newspaper Fourth-of-July orators, and in old school histories. The day-to-day routine of government, the transforming of law into factory inspection, milk inspection, workmen's compensation, mothers' pensions, and the like, is not spectacular, is matter of fact. It has received very little attention.

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Choosing the Personnel of a Staff

By DOROTHY WYSOR

THE following observations about employment are based on twenty persons who were on the staff of the Travelers' Aid Society of Los Angeles between June 1, 1927, and June 30, 1928. I am considering only apprentices or volunteers in training—not executives, practicing social workers or clerical force.

It is not always possible, especially in the early history of an agency, to choose personnel. The exigencies of the situation often do that. But for the past four years we have had some degree of choice and have therefore established employment policies from which we depart only after mature consideration.

The policies relate to: age; education and background; health; personality.

AGE: The society does not usually employ people under twenty-one nor much over thirty-five. We believe that young women of twenty-one are, as a rule, not mature enough to engage in social work even though they are graduates of schools of social work. We find no answer to the question of where they are to mark time while they acquire the experience and maturity which our profession calls for. If we wish to recruit college graduates we can hardly ask them to spend a few years doing something else and then come to us at twenty-five to begin their life work on our unenticing salaries.

As for persons over thirty-five: First, they may not prove adaptable enough to learn a new type of work and new attitudes of mind; and second, the physical strain of the apprentice period with its heavy demands on body and mind may be too much for people past first youth. Also, these older people have very often not had the college advantages which young people of the same class get almost as a matter of course. We make frequent exceptions to this rule and have recruited a few of our most successful workers from the older group. We explain on first contact, however, that the older person has to compete with a large group of younger people, that the volunteer and apprentice period must be longer, that the cards are stacked against the older person and even moderate success is doubtful, and that only exceptional determination and ability for the work will win in the face of these odds. If the worker then proves herself in the training period to such an extent that we wish to employ her as a regular staff member, we are especially careful in regard to the health examination; and we often have an agreement that the society will not be ethically responsible in case of a breakdown, especially if the worker is over forty.

If Professor E. L. Thorndike is right in his researches (The Survey, April 1, 1928), showing that the capacity for learning is unimpaired at about forty and continues with only slight impairment for many years, it may be that the consideration of physical strain is the only legitimate objection to employment of older persons. However, practical experience has convinced me that whereas our capacity to learn and adapt may be unimpaired, most of us fall into a habit of inflexibility and become set in our ways of thinking and doing when we reach the forties. As I write these lines it occurs to me also that I know of no facts proving a greater tendency to physical breakdown of social workers in the years thirty-five to fifty as contrasted with age twenty to thirty-five. Observation leads me to think, however, that the younger workers are able, as a rule, to cover more ground and handle a larger amount of the type of work which requires much walking and stair-climbing as well as thinking and planning.

The twenty persons considered in this study are grouped as follows as to age at the time of employment:

21-25	12
26-35	4
36-45	3
Over 45	1 (one of our best workers)

EDUCATION AND BACKGROUND: We tend to choose the college graduate and, if possible, the college graduate who has had some courses in the social sciences. Other things being equal, the social worker who has had college training is better equipped than the one who has not had it. Then, too, the standards of the American Association of Social Workers are veering rapidly in this direction and we do not want to choose workers who will not be able to qualify as members of the association. We make numerous exceptions, taking into consideration such factors as a culture background, travel, and above all, a love of reading and study. We warn the non-college graduates in the same way that we do the older persons, that the cards are stacked against them, that the period of probation will be long, and that unless the degree of ability is exceptional, even mediocre success is doubtful. We also exact a promise of extension-course study and continuous reading in professional and allied fields.

ANALYSIS of our employed staff shows the increasing tendency to employ college graduates, as indicated by the following table:

	Total	College Graduates	Non-College Graduates
On staff 1 year or less	21	19	2
" " 2 years	3	3	0
" " 2-3 years	3	1	2
" " 3 years or more	3	0	3

This does not give a complete picture, as those who left the staff prior to June 1, 1928, are not taken into consideration. The three workers who have been with the society over three years and who are not college graduates, had had previous training in social work. Nearly all of the

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later employes are college graduates and some are graduates of a school of social work; all have commenced their professional life with this society.

HEALTH: All employes of the society must be examined by a physician of the board. The physicians often recommend for employment even though the person may not be really a good health "risk," but this is with the proviso that the society is not ethically responsible in case of breakdown. We believe that this is a fairer stand to take than that of refusal ever to employ, for example, a person with arrested tuberculosis. Such a person may be quite well able to work and yet has always a doubtful health future.

PERSONALITY: Personality is necessarily a matter of guesswork in the employment of young social workers. Considerable study has been given by Evelyn Gardner and others to the personal qualifications which are essential, or at least ideally desirable, in social workers. We need the same personality qualifications which are desirable in any of the professions where personal relationships are important as well as technique and professional knowledge. I agree with Dr. Erle Young that the same personal qualities which help a social worker would be of help in the ministry, the law, teaching, medicine. There are certain things that we look for—and look out for, and probably we judge personality on the basis of what is most attractive to us. I always inquire into motivation and am reluctant to employ a worker whose replies seem to me to indicate a "slushy" or sentimental attitude, or who is seeking social work because of a strong religious bent. In the latter case I advise the field of religious education as likely to be more satisfying. We are all afraid of people who seem very tense and nervous, although in our office several such workers have developed well and recovered from this tensity. Most of us are attracted towards "open" friendly natures and perhaps there is reason to believe that such people are likely to do better than the closed-in temperament, even though the latter may often be more thoughtful and intellectual. It is important that social workers should be able to get on well with all kinds and conditions of people, and even though the prospective worker may be very young it is usually possible to get some information as to whether or not she has this talent of getting on with others.

It has been my experience, however, that the most different kinds of people may make very good social workers. The twenty people I have especially considered for this article are as different in temperament, in interests, and in approach to their work as they are in physical appearance; yet all of them are doing some good and useful work. Some of them are much better adapted to one phase of their work than to other phases, some are successful with children, some with adolescents, some with the aged, some with the insane, and a few are fortunate in all phases.

THERE are not many geniuses entering social work. We must be satisfied with people able to do good and useful work though neither it nor they are superlatively ideal. Perhaps it is a good thing that we do not have many intellectual geniuses or superior I.Q's, for such people are not usually so organized as to bear well the steady drive and humdrum tasks of social work. It is also doubtful if at present we have enough outlet to offer unusual ability.

One occasionally sees a certain sort of genius—an emotional rather than intellectual genius—which is at home in social work. I wish that we could gobble it all up and keep it from going into other professions or into marriage and the home! It is something which is not technique, something which is not education, something which is not anything the psychologists and psychiatrists can isolate for us in their analyses of personality. One sees it at long intervals, and it may appear not only in the mature but also in the very young person who cannot know much of life through experience. It is a genius for sympathy and understanding and for creative human relationships. When the deep feeling of this temperament is combined with a good head and a good balance, fortunate indeed is the social agency who has acquired the possessor of these qualities! Such people act on others like a beneficent magic, seeming to draw out from them actual evil spirits of selfishness, egocentricity, meanness and greed. Where they go sorrows lighten, hope and courage spring afresh, and even the most sterile soil gives forth new promise. I believe in the methodology of social case work and think that even this rare genius, this great gift of the healer, can be made more creative by utilizing the common sense and the scientific approach inherent in the case-work method. But science can never actually take the place of that wonderful gift; it can only help us to make such genius as we have in human relationships as useful as possible, be our spark small or great. Some little spark we must have, else we do not belong in social work at all, or in any work which is built up on personal relationships.

COMPARING the young people now entering social work and those of ten or fifteen years ago, there is a difference of motivation and certainly there is a difference of expression of motivation. Most young people if asked why they wish to be social workers say they think it would be "interesting" or "exciting"; occasionally they say it is because "they like people" but the adventure motive seems to be the one dominant, or at least the one most readily expressed. I seldom see or hear of a young person who seems to feel passionately about changing the social order, or whose mood is that of hurling herself against the world's suffering, or who thinks of any "cause" as worth a life's effort. Perhaps these changes are in the direction of honesty and reality and certainly they are less likely to lead to disillusionment and defeat. They are not likely either to lead to great leadership. The devoted pioneers whose unfashionable figures roused such burning love and faith in the youthful hearts of some of us who are now growing gray in the profession, will be a strange myth indeed in a few more years. But each generation has its own cues to live; and as we look at the younger one across the gulf which separates every war generation from the next, it may be as well that our scarred eyes cannot convey to them anything of what we believed in or of what happened to our faiths and hopes. If theirs are pitched lower perhaps they will not suffer such shipwreck, or find themselves in the end so bankrupt.

Another change that I notice relates to marriage. Ten out of the twenty social workers of this study are married and the rest are apparently soon going to be. Such a proportion of married women on the staff of any social agency would have been incredible ten years ago. Probably it is related to the tendency of women everywhere to marry and continue their work. Or could it be that social workers are growing more attractive and therefore can get husbands more readily? Or is it due to the absence of the single-minded passion for a cause, (*Continued on page 621*)

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

California Elections

SPEAKING of California—as most of us will be doing for several months to come (Nat. Con. of Social Work in San Francisco, June 26 to July 3, 1929)—the following have been elected officers of the California Conference of Social Work:

President—Chester H. Rowell, Berkeley
Vice-Pres.—Ethel Richardson Allen, Pasadena
Treasurer—A. B. C. Dohrmann
Regional Vice-Presidents—Wanda Muir Hanna, Martinez; Dr. W. C. Selleck, Riverside; Nancy Winch Emery, Santa Barbara; W. A. Collins, Fresno.

The next annual meeting will be held in San Francisco coincident with the National Conference of Social Work.

What the West Wind Brought

THE Sage of the Tall Corn, T. J. Edmonds, never misses an opportunity. Announcement from him of an annual meeting is salted with Iowa's glory and peppered with agrarian wit: "The Mississippi Valley Conference on Tuberculosis, which will meet in Des Moines, September 17-19, will bring to the 'aerial cross-roads', formerly known as the 'Nation's Convention City' and still more formerly known as the 'Kernel of the Corn Belt', a number of New York celebrities, including Dr. Linsley Williams, Basil G. Eaves, Nora Reynolds, Phillip P. Jacobs, and other inmates of the Penn Terminal Building.

"M. A. Auerbach, president of the conference, will be the most distinguished representative of the literary hub of the country, which will be recognized by Survey readers as Indianapolis. Jones of St. Louis will be among those present.

"This distinguished gathering of 500 'sanitarians' will discuss publicity methods, money raising, the artistry of Christmas seals, ship-building, personal characteristics of public-health nurses, and other subjects relating to tuberculosis."

Meet Mr. McCoy

A NEW member joins The Survey's itinerant family on October 1. Bruce McCoy, graduate of the National Recreation School and recently on the staff of the Madison Square Boys' Club, New York City, becomes a Survey field worker, succeeding Walter L. Morrison, who resigned for study in Europe. Mr. McCoy will attend many of the state conferences of social work and public-health nursing. He hopes to meet you.

Washington University Expands

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY at St. Louis has scheduled twelve courses in social work for the coming year. Most of these will be held in the late afternoon or evening so as to be available to local social workers. The faculty of the School of Social Work, under direction of Frank J. Bruno, has been increased to take care of the enlarged program.

New York School's Faculty

IN the summer quarter of the New York School of Social Work, courses were given by the following, in addition to the regular staff: Thomas D. Eliot of North-Western University, who is to be at Pomona College, Claremont, California, next year; Robert T. Lansdale, director of the Council of Social Agencies, Montclair, N. J.; Mary E. Boretz, director Home Bureau, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York City; Josephine Brown, associate field director, American Association for Organizing Family Social Work; John Dawson, executive secretary of the Community Chest, New Haven; H. Ida Curry, assistant secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, New York City; Elizabeth Clark, field secretary of the Child Welfare League of America; Harriet E. Anderson, field director, National Association of Travelers' Aid Societies, New York City; Dr. Walter C. Klotz, director of Cornell University Medical College, New York City.

Resignations from the staff are Ordway Tead and Leroy Ramsdell.

During the year 1928-29, in addition to courses given by regular members of the staff, courses are scheduled by Grace Marcus and Eleanor Neustaeder of the Charity Organization Society.

Helps for Publicitors

TWO recent publications:

Social Hygiene News for July 31, published by American Social Hygiene Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Contains pertinent suggestions for making up an exhibit for a national conference, a state fair, a meeting of specialists.

Illinois Health News, published by State Dept. of Public Health, Springfield, Ill. The complete scenario, with words and illustrations, of Sell-Health-O Circus, written by Katherine M. Morrey and presented in the interest of dental hygiene.

Tribbers

THERE is a persistent hangover in North Carolina of the old Rooseveltian theory that large families should be encouraged by government bonus. This is responsible for the idea that a sum of one thousand dollars will be given by the governor to every family into which triplets are born.

A few days ago a round-faced Negro woman was ushered into the office of the Commissioner of Public Welfare.

"Well'm, we needs help and we needs it bad," she announced. "Wese got tribbers bawn in our house, and dey told us out in the country that the governor sho' would help you if you had tribbers.

"My daughter has them three tribbers out there in a Ford car. We paid a man to bring 'em up here fuh the governor to see—but he wan't there and a lady sent us over here to see you.

"We just got to git help. Them tribbers is three months old and it's a heap of trouble to raise 'em. She cain't nuss 'em—because she got milk leg and been sick. So we got to have help to feed them babies," she reiterated.

"Has she any more children?" questioned the commissioner.

"Yas'm, she's got more chillun," the woman answered. "She started out with twins and had a single one between. But these here tribbers—I tells yuh, they's a heap of trouble. We needs help and God knows we needs it bad."

The woman was sent to the county superintendent of public welfare who will see that something is done for the "tribbers" which are such a source of dismay to their grandmother.

Lucy Lay, in Public Welfare Progress, Pub. by N. C. State Board of Charities & Public Welfare.

Miscellaneous

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE commission announced open competitive examinations for the positions of psychiatric social worker (salary $1860 a year) and junior social worker (salary $1680 a year). Applications must be made not later than December 29, 1928. Full information may be had by writing U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

THE MOTHERS JOURNAL is the title of a new monthly magazine devoted to the care of infants and young children. The announced list of writers includes: Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Dr. A. Graeme Mitchell, Professor Ernest A. Groves, Sidonie M. Gruenberg, Professor Harry A. Overstreet, Professor Lewis M. Terman.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SAFETY CONGRESS will be held in New York at the Pennsylvania, Waldorf-Astoria, and other hotels, October 1-5 inclusive. There will be general and sectional meetings dealing with industrial, public and home accident prevention, also commercial and educational exhibits. The School, Public Safety, and Women's Sessions will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria. For complete program address National Safety Council, 108 East Ohio Street, Chicago, or 21 East 40 Street, New York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the American Civic Association will be a traveling meeting October 8-13. The delegates will travel from point to point through the Great Smoky Mountains, Tennessee, holding meetings en route.

THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' EXTENSION has provided the sum of $11,250 to promote welfare work among foreign students at the University of Chicago during the year 1928-29; and there has also been received a pledge from the Leila Houghteling Fund, Incorporated, to the amount of $50,000, for establishing the Leila Houghteling Fellowship and Scholar-

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COMMUNICATIONS

"Looking Backward"

TO THE EDITOR: I have read Miss Sanville's review of my Evolution of Pennsylvania Penology, in the March 15 issue of The Survey. She criticizes the book chiefly on the ground that it is only a *history* of Pennsylvania penology and not a guide to future progress. I only pretended to write a history, though I would agree with Miss Sanville that future progress is more important than past failures. Yet, an understanding of the past may be of some value in guiding future developments.

It is very difficult to write contemporary history in a manner likely to please all parties involved. An authority of equal competence with Miss Sanville has criticized me on exactly the opposite ground, namely, that I did not refrain from attempting to assess the latest developments and to express opinions thereupon. He claimed that I had gone altogether too far in abandoning the function of an historian, as a chronicler of the past, and had been unable to restrain my impulse as a sociologist to enter into a discussion of present conditions and to offer suggestions as to how to move ahead.

Miss Sanville believes I have been niggardly in recognizing the achievements of prison reform in Pennsylvania in the last decade. Still another commentator alleges, on the contrary, that I have been a victim of the enthusiasms of the present group of reformers and have, in discussing the last decade, described many things as permanent achievements which have been in reality only the laudable aspirations of the reformers. Certain members of the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs, of which Miss Sanville is secretary, feel that I have been unfair in giving so little space to the work of that society, as compared to my treatment of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, but some members of the latter society have been pained that on page 396 I mentioned the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs as the more alert and active of the two prison societies at the present time. Without going into the relative merits and activities of the two organizations today, no one could well doubt that, in an historical survey, the older organization is entitled to the more extensive notice. Further, my material on recent events was read in proofsheets by the chairman of the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs and all of his suggestions were duly heeded.

Miss Sanville is quite right that my book was originally compiled in 1918-19, and, but for a gross breach of faith on the part of the chairman of the Pennsylvania Committee to Investigate Prison Systems, would have been published by the committee at that time. I did, however, make an honest effort to collect all the salient facts concerning the last decade. I followed the accounts of the legislative progress and wrote to the representatives of the Board of Public Welfare, the leading prison reform societies, individuals prominent in prison reform in Pennsylvania, and officers of the penal institutions. Finally, I submitted my proofsheets to the most competent critics I was acquainted with. I freely grant that there may have been many cases of oversight and disproportionate emphasis, but no one can accuse me of not making an effort to bring things down to date. It would have been an excellent thing if I could have taken a month or two to visit the various institutions in 1927, but this was out of the question on account of considerations of time and expense. Such information dealing with desirable additions in the second edition, as has been embodied in Miss Sanville's review will be welcomed from her or any other interested and competent person.

I must protest, however, that I have not been guilty of many of the instances of oversight with which Miss Sanville charges me. If my history gets less adequate as the present is approached, so her reading must have become less precise in the more recent sections. The recent developments as to the parole situation are described on pages 325-30, including the latest criticism by the Pennsylvania authorities. The Indeterminate Sentence Law of 1923 is cited extensively on pages 324-5. If the original law is described more in detail, it is solely because the initiation of the system is of the greatest importance historically and has been the point of departure for future developments. The institutions for defective delinquents are described on page 345. The new provision for the transfer of women prisoners from other institutions to Muncy is mentioned on page 332 and page 402. I have hardly bestowed disproportionate praise upon the Allegheny County Workhouse, as I gave three times as much space to the Muncy institution, assigning only six lines to a description of the excellent work done by Mr. Leslie. It probably is true, however, that I have not said enough about Muncy, though I do make it clear that it is much more modern in its methods than the Huntingdon institution.

In conclusion, if one desires to look into a somewhat different estimate of my book I might refer to the long review contributed to the Prison Journal for January by Albert H. Votaw, a writer of well-known moderation and restraint, and one certainly better qualified than Miss Sanville to pass judgment upon an historical treatment of prison methods in the Keystone State. I have no quarrel with Miss Sanville in any honest effort to make suggestions for improving future editions of my book. I merely complain against her complete failure to indicate that I had attempted to bring the material up to date, to mention all important recent developments and to be fair to all parties involved, even including a long quotation from Dr. Potter, allowing her to state in her own words the outstanding aspects of penological progress under the new dispensation in Pennsylvania.

HARRY ELMER BARNES

Northampton, Mass.

TO THE EDITOR: There is, in Mr. Barnes' letter, a most welcome intimation that a second edition of his Penology in Pennsylvania is to be expected. I am gratified indeed, if my review has, to any degree, assisted in pointing out to Mr. Barnes how such a revision might make his book a powerful ally to those who are now trying to help Pennsylvania continue its fine old traditions in penology. At the rate in which penal matters are now developing in the Quaker State, keeping up-to-date will be a lively task—and one well worth the doing. Good luck to Mr. Barnes in his fine enterprise!

FLORENCE L. SANVILLE

Secretary, Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs

"Shall Social Workers Punish?"

TO THE EDITOR: I was once so thrilled by the annual report of a new State Board of Public Welfare that I sat up all night to finish reading it.

Mr. Burr Blackburn's pioneer work in establishing state public welfare in Georgia is now well known, and I have so often been in thorough agreement with his serious questioning

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of stereotyped and pseudo-social work that I feel free to register an emphatic negative in reply to his suggestion that doctors and social workers shall cut loose entirely from their hard-won and still all too rare friendly alliances with law procedure.

As I must be brief I cannot touch upon the wide range of social work and the law, mentioned by Mr. Blackburn in The Survey of July 15, but will take up his implication that case workers compromise with archaic criminal law. Compromise often means an agreement to go forward with some few essentials. Lawyers are also committed to individual treatment as well as doctors and social workers, and it is when members of each of these three groups get together in case method and treatment that real social work can happen.

Social work is still very young in the South—barely twenty-five years old—and in its enthusiastic beginnings old caste feeling played a part. It was unthinkable that the refined young women who composed, as they do now, the majority of social workers should ever appear in a court room either as a "next friend" or as a witness against the prisoner. I was, I think, the first so-called "lady" to appear as a witness in a police court in South Georgia, and was only allowed to plead with the Recorder for my client after I had politely declined to have my deposition taken in a nice, quiet room near by. This is one of the strongest reasons, I believe, why the law has not caught up with some of the other splendid social thinking in the South, and why family case workers "seem to have the idea that some clients need case work and others criminal prosecution."

I have known a skilled case worker to follow Timothy Ryan and others like him into court both as complainant and prosecutor, and never produce any distrust or dislike in his family or in the wretched Timothy himself. It all depends on what you call case work, and who is doing it, and the court into which Timothy is brought.

Case work is sometimes a word to conjure with. And child-welfare work is still all too often in the hands of unskilled meddlers, or frankly ignorant sentimentalists. We see probation work in the hands of ex-policemen who must interpret the law as a threat. Are they not called "officers"?

No, Mr. Blackburn, let us not to the marriage of true legal and social minds admit impediment!

HELEN B. PENDLETON

Shepherdstown, W. Va.

TO THE EDITOR: Mr. Blackburn, in his article Shall Social Workers Punish, is off on the wrong foot. He is confusing ends by misinterpreting means. The essence of his plea in the last analysis is a different form of compulsion than is now prevalently in use. He is willing to involve the social worker in the more complicated and less satisfactory use of the civil courts because he is afraid of what the end of criminal procedure might be. In a word, he rightly sees that the social worker must in cases inevitably reach the point where he is unable to cope with the situation himself, and must bring in another force in the community to assist him. Changing from the criminal to the civil courts would be jumping from the frying-pan to the fire. Finis would either never be written or would be interminably deferred.

If the criminal courts and prisons are pest houses, the social worker's attack should be to clean them out. They will never die of atrophy, and we would be sticking our heads in the sand to ignore them, as suggested. Let us be practical. Civil procedure would not change anything, except to make matters worse. The use of the courts is not necessarily an admission of failure on the part of the case worker. Indeed it may be just as much a step in good case work as an appeal to the hospital to help cure physical or mental disease. Courts, and probation, and prisons may be bad. If so, then social work should be done with, on, to and for them, in order that the case worker may have no qualms in using them.

MAURICE TAYLOR

Director, General District Service
Boston, Mass.

BOOKS IN OUR ALCOVE

(*Continued from page* 613)

The publications of the Institute of Governmental Research, of which the book under consideration is one, have fortunately emphasized the administrative aspect of government. The "service monographs" covered individual services, offices, bureaus and commissions. The "studies in administration" presented the problems underlying administration of major functions or structures of government, finance, the budget, health, justice, accounting, and the like. The series on the "principles of administration" attempted to formulate the principles underlying these general functions, retirement of public offices, purchasing, accounting and personnel.

Professor W. F. Willoughby in his Principles of Public Administration now goes up to the mountain top and surveys the whole series of studies which he has directed, and formulates the general principles underlying public administration. It is an excellent piece of analysis of the problem on the wide basis of fact, dealing particularly with our national government. It is comprehensive, covering the five main fields of public administration: (1) general or overhead administration, (2) organization, (3) personnel, (4) supply, and (5) finance. The only book at all comparable to this is White's Introduction to the Study of Public Administration, which is an excellent introduction emphasizing personnel, but does not discuss the last two topics or the first one adequately. This was Professor White's purpose. There is no longer any excuse with the publication of this book for inadequate emphasis on administration in political science, with neglecting basic training for public service, and for confining oneself to descriptive courses in political science instead of dealing with principles.

The book is intended for the student of political science, and if its 752 pages are not too formidable, for public "officials having to do with matters of general legislation and administration rather than the technicians." This book should make people realize that passing social laws is not enough, but administration is just as important, and perhaps more difficult to achieve than legislation. It should make people aware that government is important not only on election days and during legislative sessions, but on every day of the year. For social workers interested in government—and what social worker is not interested in this greatest of modern social workers?—this is an indispensable though not an easy book. It contains much that the official, and more that the political scientist will want to know, but which is not so necessary for the social worker; but it gives a view of government with a wide range of information and underlying principles which a social worker should not be without.

E. A. KIRKPATRICK

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(*Continued from page 616*)

ship Fund in the School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago.

L. A. HALBERT, executive director of the Kansas City Council of Social Agencies, has been appointed secretary of the Charity Bureau, Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. It is this body which conducts the annual financial campaign for social work in Kansas City. Mr. Halbert succeeds E. A. Sandler. Walter W. Warren will continue as assistant in the bureau.

MARGARET HUGHES, R.N., topped the list in a civil-service promotional examination, which makes her chief nurse of Field Service in the South Division of the Municipal Tuberculosis Nurses of Chicago.

STELLA PERRYMAN and Christianna Lohrmann, both of the Indianapolis Family Welfare Society, have been awarded scholarships of $1,200 by the Indianapolis Foundation for study in a school of social work. They have applied to the New York School of Social Work.

Elections and Appointments

JESSIE M. ADAMS, formerly with Family Welfare Society, Indianapolis, appointed church secretary, Irvington M. E. Church, Indianapolis.

MARY ANNIS appointed secretary Lane County Chapter, A. R. C., Eugene, Ore., succeeding Margaret Barnard.

BETHEL BAILEY, formerly with Family Service Bureau, Warren, O., now with Family Society of Milwaukee.

MARGARET BARNARD, formerly executive secretary Lane County Chapter, A. R. C., Eugene, Ore., appointed executive secretary Los Angeles Chapter, A. R. C., succeeding Margaret Gilbert, resigned.

ISABEL BEARDSLEY elected general secretary Bureau of Social Work, Hamilton, O., John D. Andrews, president.

MADELAINE RUSSELL BIGGER appointed itinerant Junior Red Cross worker in eastern area.

BURR BLACKBURN, formerly with Georgia State Council of Social Agencies, now with Wisconsin Industrial Lenders' Association, studying the effect of the small loans law of Wisconsin.

ELIZABETH BRADSHAW, formerly industrial secretary of Y.W.C.A., Columbus, O., now on staff Y.W.C.A., Binghamton, N. Y.

HARRY BRAZEAU, formerly on staff of recreation department, Turners Falls, Mass, now director of recreation, Branford, Conn.

DR. STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, formerly health officer of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., now medical field secretary, National Tuberculosis Assoc.

JAMES GARRISON, recent graduate of National Recreation School, appointed superintendent of recreation, Austin, Texas.

NELLIE A. GEALT, formerly director of social service, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia, now superintendent, Northern Liberties Hospital, Philadelphia.

CORA D. GREENE, formerly educational secretary Public Charities Association of Pa., and secy.-treas. Pa. Conference on Social Welfare, now associate director in charge of publicity, Community Chest, Bridgeport.

VIOLET H. HODGSON, recently with city health department, Boston, now assistant to general director, Nat. Org. for Public Health Nursing.

ELIZABETH HOWER, formerly with Associated Charities of Pittsburgh, now with Family Service Bureau, Warren, O.

MARGARET HYDE, formerly physical director Y.W.C.A., Columbus, O., now on staff Y.W.C.A., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

H. JOSEPH HYMAN, formerly with Assoc. Jewish Charities, Baltimore, now director of Indianapolis Jewish Federation, succeeding, George W. Rabinoff, resigned.

MARJORIE JACKSON, formerly director of Red Cross service, Nat. Soldiers Home, Sawtelle, Calif., appointed executive secretary, San Diego Chapter, A.R.C., succeeding Pauline Gardescu, resigned.

PAUL JESSEN, recent graduate of National Recreation School, appointed superintendent of recreation. Kenosha, Wisc.

HELEN KERSEY, formerly field representative A. R.C., for Idaho, appointed assistant dean of women, University of Idaho.

DAVID KILGORE, formerly director of recreation, Branford, Conn., now director of recreation, Turners Falls, Mass.

DR. J. H. MEYER, formerly health commissioner at Parkersburg, W. Va., appointed health commissioner of Richland County and Mansfield, O.

ELIZABETH MOORE, formerly a district superintendent of Wisconsin Children's Home and Aid Society, now on staff Children's Aid Society, St. Louis as director Department of Investigation and Advice.

MARY O'BRIEN appointed executive secretary Catholic Service League, Massillon, O., succeeding Jane A. Clark.

ALICE M. OLESON appointed field representative, A.R.C., for Idaho, succeeding Helen Kersey.

LILY M. PECK, formerly secretary of Boston Social Union, now on staff of South End House, Boston.

DONALD E. PRATT appointed junior staff member National Tuberculosis Assoc., effective October 1.

GEORGE W. RABINOFF, formerly director of Jewish Federation of Indianapolis, now with Bureau of Social Research, New York City.

A. STUART REED, formerly Nat. Council Y.M. C.A. executive in charge of boys' work, now secretary for boys' work, New York City.

JEAN D. RICHARDS has joined the campaign service, National Tuberculosis Association.

MARION SCHARR, formerly girls' secretary Pittsburgh, Pa., Y.M. and Y.W.H.A., now director of Communal Building activities, Jewish Community Center Association, Indianapolis.

RUTH STACY appointed secretary Social Service Exchange, Sioux City, Ia., succeeding Helen Kinquist.

MARJORIE STIMSON, formerly nursing field representative A.R.C. for Massachusetts, appointed assistant to general director Nat. Org. for Public Health Nursing, succeeding Mary A. Brownell, resigned.

WILLARD SUTHERLAND, recent graduate National Recreation School, now field worker, Playground and Recreation Association of America.

NAOMI UNCAPHER, formerly girl reserve secretary, now general secretary Y.W.C.A., Columbus, Ohio, succeeding Jennie Thompson.

CHARLES WELLS, recent graduate National Recreation School, now a drama worker on staff Playground and Recreation Association of America.

HAROLD WHITE, recent graduate National Recreation School, now with Recreation Department, Houston, Texas.

ROWAN R. WHITE appointed junior staff member National Tuberculosis Association.

DR. SHIRLEY W. WYNNE appointed health commissioner of New York City, succeeding Dr. Louis L. Harris, resigned. Dr. Wynne has been on the department staff for the past twenty-one years.

Y.W.C.A. ABROAD: Appointed to Constantinople, Genevieve Lowry, formerly general secretary at Des Moines, as general secretary; A. Wrey Warner as physical director; and Alma Rowe. Appointed to Manila, P. I.: Lois Wier as health education director, Georgia Marin as girls' work secretary. To China: May Bagwell as industrial secretary.

Resignations and Leaves

JANE C. ALLEN has resigned as general director National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

MARY A. BROWNELL has resigned as assistant to the general director, National Organization Public Health Nursing, effective October 1.

GERTRUDE GEITNER resigned as psychiatric social worker A.R.C. at U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif. Mary E. Bond, formerly at National Soldiers' Home, Sawtelle, Calif., succeeds her temporarily.

MARGARET GILBERT resigned as executive secretary Los Angeles Chapter, A.R.C.

BELLE THOMPSON GOODNOW resigned from staff National Tuberculosis Association.

RUTH B. HARTER resigned as secretary for hospital service, State Charities Aid Association of New York, to become consultant to architects and hospital authorities.

MARGARET HODGES resigned as vocational secretary Joint Vocational Service, New York City, after five years service as vocational secretary, first of the A.A.S.W. then with the Joint Vocational Service for social workers and public health nurses.

DORIS HOWARD resigned as director of Red Cross service, U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Tucson.

LOUISE L'ENGLE, assistant to the director of nutrition service at national headquarters A. R.C., granted a year's leave of absence.

DR. GEORGE B. MANGOLD, formerly director of the Missouri School of Social Economy and for

(*Continued on page 621*)

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE, INC.—Margaret Sanger, President, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Purpose: To teach the need for birth control to prevent destitution, disease and social deterioration; to amend laws adverse to birth control; to render safe, reliable contraceptive information accessible to all married persons. Annual membership, $2.00 to $500.00. Birth Control Review (monthly), $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics; office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education, to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER—Dr. George A. Soper, managing director, 25 West 43rd Street, New York. To collect, collate and disseminate information concerning the symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Publications free on request. Annual membership dues, $5.00.

ASSOCIATED GUIDANCE BUREAU, INC.—16 East 53rd Street, New York. Telephone: Plaza 9512. A non-sectarian, non-philanthropic child guidance bureau, employing highest social work standards. Supplies, trains, and supervises carefully selected governesses, tutors, companions, and play leaders. For information address Jess Perlman, Director.

THE BOY CONSERVATION BUREAU—90 West Broadway. Suggests all-the-year-round Home Schools for needy boys. Tel. Walker 0313. E. W. Watkins, Exec. Sec'y.

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, INC.—730 Fifth Avenue, New York. To secure home life for normal dependent children in preference to institutions: to secure Mothers' Allowance laws in states having none; to urge adequate appropriations for home aid; to promote proper laws affecting adoption, boarding out and placing out of dependent children; to aid in the enforcement of these laws. States Council of Committee comprises volunteer representatives in practically every state. Sophie Irene Loeb, President; Governor Alfred E. Smith, Honorary President; Margaret Woodrow Wilson, First Vice-President; Edward Fisher Brown, Executive Secretary.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director. 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, INCORPORATED—Dobbs-Ferry-on-Hudson, New York. A national, non-sectarian training school scientifically equipped for the study, education and development of problem boys and girls, on commitment and by private arrangement—ages 7 to 16. Supported largely by voluntary contributions. For further information address Leon C. Faulkner, Managing Director.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—105 East 22d St., New York. Composed of the Protestant national women's home mission boards of the United States and Canada. Purpose: To unify effort by consultation and cooperation in action.
Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary.
Migrant Work, Laura H. Parker, Secretary.
Religious Work for Indian Schools, Helen M. Brickman, Director.
Bureau of Reference for Migrating People, follow-up of New Americans.
Women's interdenominational groups—state, county, and local—are affiliated.

EYE SIGHT CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF AMERICA—L. W. Wallace, President; Guy A. Henry, General-Director, Times Bldg. New York. Conducts a national educational campaign to promote eye hygiene. Urges correction of eye defects, protection against hazards, proper lighting. Comprehensive publications—lantern slides—lecture material. Cooperation of social agencies invited.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 28 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland and Rev. S. M. Cavert, Gen. Sec's; 105 E. 22nd Street, New York City.
Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y; International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y; Church and Race Relations: Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.

FOUNDATION FOR STUDY OF PROHIBITION AND THE NEGRO—H. J. Mason, Director, Research and Publicity. M. W. Dogan, President; I. Garland Penn, Founder. Wiley College, Marshall, Texas.

GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN AMERICA—15 East 40th Street, New York. Girls and women working together to uphold Christian standards of daily living in the home, in the business world, and in the community. Numbers nearly 60,000, with branches in 44 states.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN—370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. Clearing house for 35 women's organizations. Valeria H. Parker, M.D., President.

THE LEAGUE TO ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—A national organization. 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Chairman; Vivian Pierce, Executive Secretary. Organized to abolish capital punishment in every state and in the District of Columbia. Annual membership $1, $5, $10, and $100, including monthly Bulletin.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries to cover work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, Colored and younger girls. It has 159 American secretaries at work in 49 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Wiley H. Swift, acting general secretary, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC. (est. 1912, incorp. 1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (tel. Algonquin 9690). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in cooperation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Charles F. Powlison, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feebleminded-ness, epilepsy, inebriety, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin" monthly, $1.00 a year.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Porter R. Lee, president, New York, N. Y.; Howard R. Knight, sec'y, 277 E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio. The conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quartely Bulletin. The fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Conference will be held in San Francisco, California from June 26th to July 3rd, 1929. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; B. Franklin Royer, M.D., Medical Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request.

Too High A Standard

SPEAKING of standards (and high standards are what the organizations listed here are promoting) apparently a standard can be *too* high.

Witness, the following letter sent by a Chinese publishing house when returning a manuscript, and reprinted in The Public Health Nurse:

"We read your manuscript with boundless delight. By the sacred ashes of our ancestors we swear that we have never dipped into a book of such overwhelming mastery. If we were to publish this book it would be impossible in the future to issue any book of a lower standard.

"As it is unthinkable that within the next ten thousand years we shall find its equal, we are, to our great regret, compelled to return this too divine work and beg you a thousand times to forgive our action."

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NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS—Mrs. S. M. N. Marrs, President. Mrs. A. C. Watkins, Executive Secretary, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. To develop cooperation between home and school, and an informed public opinion which will secure highest advantages for all children.

THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INSTITUTION EXECUTIVES AND OTHER WORKERS—At the Children's Village, Dobbs-Ferry-on-Hudson, New York. To furnish adequate training to properly qualified people wishing to engage in, or already engaged in, institution work. Provides opportunity for carefully guided study in all phases of institution management and activities. Aims to furnish a trained personnel for child caring Institutions. The first and only school of its kind in the country. For further information address Leon C. Faulkner, Managing Director.

NATIONAL HEALTH CIRCLE FOR COLORED PEOPLE, Inc.—370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Honorary President; Dr. Jesse E. Mooreland, Pres.; Dr. George C. Booth, Treasurer; Miss Belle Davis, Executive Secretary.

To organize public opinion and support for health work among colored people.
To create and stimulate health consciousness and responsibility among the colored people in their own health problems.
To recruit, help educate and place young colored women in public health work.
Work supported by memberships and voluntary contributions.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Eugene L. Opie, president; Dr. Linsly R. Williams, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 17 Madison Ave., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE—Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; 311 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through organization and also for the enactment of protective legislation. Information given.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation. Playgrounds, community centers, swimming pools, athletics, music, drama, camping, home play, are all means to this end.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization. Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth; an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, principal; W. H. Carter, treasurer; A. L. Holsey, secretary, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

THE WOMEN'S FOUNDATION FOR HEALTH, Inc.—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Lenna L. Means, M.D., Med. Dir. To create, among the apparently well, an individual and community health consciousness by interpreting the technique of the health examination and a definitely prescribed health building program with Positive Health as the ultimate goal. Official Text: Handbook on Positive Health, $1.50. Courses in Good Body Mechanics adapted to group and individual needs.

WORKER'S EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—A cooperative Educational Agency for the promotion of Adult Education among Industrial Workers. 476 West 24th Street, New York City. Spencer Miller Jr., Secretary.

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the last three years director of the Board of Religious Organizations, St. Louis, has resigned to become associate professor at the University of Southern California.

PAULINE MARSHALL resigned as disaster case worker A.R.C.

DR. MAX MASON resigned as president of University of Chicago to become head of Division of National Sciences, Rockefeller Foundation.

MASSILLON, O., Y.M.C.A.: L. J. France resigned as boys' work secretary; succeeded by Ralph Knight. Russell E. Close appointed assistant physical director. John Halco resigned as activities secretary.

JACOB MIRVASS, director of activities and Mrs. Mirvass, case worker, of the Omaha Jewish Center, have resigned.

MRS. JEAN L. TEETER resigned as executive secretary Community Chest, Ann Arbor, Mich.

JENNIE THOMPSON resigned as general secretary Y.W.C.A. of Columbus, Ohio.

Marriages

HELEN KINQUIST resigned as secretary, Social Service Exchange, Sioux City, Ia., to be married.

GEORGIA NORTH has resigned from the staff of St. Louis Provident Association to marry Howard Smith. Their home will be in Champaign, Ill., where Mrs. Smith will join the staff of Family Welfare Society.

MARGARET B. REED, for the past three years director of child health education, Ohio Public Health Association, was married to Dr. Edwin S. Shane and will live in Circleville, Ohio.

JANE REESE, secretary Floyd County, Iowa Social Service League, Charles City, Ia., was married to H. Leon Mitchell, Rockford, Ia.

BERTHA L. STEIN, formerly county health nurse, Nolan County, Texas, has left for Korea where she will be married and make her home.

ELIZABETH L. STEIN, recently extension secretary, Queens Family Welfare Society, New York, was married to William T. C. Healy and is living in Boston.

BULLETIN BOARD

MINNESOTA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: St. Paul, September 8-15. Secretary, Mrs. John J. Doyle, 413 Administration Building, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

ANNUAL FALL CONFERENCE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION: Camp Wocolona, Monroe, New York, September 13-16. Address: Amy Blanche Green, 383 Bible House, Astor Place, New York City.

MASSACHUSETTS CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Norton, September 14-16. Secretary, Charles A. Gates, 134 State House, Boston.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES: St. Louis, Missouri, September 16-19. Address: Dr. John O'Grady, 305 Vermont Building, Washington, D. C.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION: Des Moines, Iowa, September 17-19. President, Murray E. Auerback, Pythian Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

ILLINOIS CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC WELFARE: Quincy, September 24-28. Secretary, Edna Zimmerman, The Capitol, Room 530, Springfield.

COLORADO CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Denver, September 27-29. Secretary, Jessie Lummis, 531—14th Street, Denver.

WEST VIRGINIA GRADUATE NURSE ASSOCIATION: Martinsburg, September 27-29. Secretary, Mary E. Reid, 1408 Quarrier Street, Charleston.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL: New York City, October 1-5. Address: Julien H. Harvey, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA: Atlantic City, New Jersey, October 1-5. Secretary, H. S. Braucher, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

BIENNIAL WISCONSIN CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Milwaukee, October 2-5. Secretary, Aubrey W. Williams, University Extension Building, Madison.

UTAH CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: October 3-4. Secretary, Mrs. Amy Brown Lyman, 28 Bishop's Building, Salt Lake City.

MISSOURI CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WELFARE: Columbia, October 4-6. Secretary, Bertha B. Howell, 2221 Locust Street, St. Louis.

ALABAMA STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Eufaula, October 4-6. Secretary, Linna H. Denny, 1320 N. 25th Street, Birmingham.

ILLINOIS HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION: Macomb, October 4-6. Address: Ada H. Hess, Board of Vocational Education, Springfield.

AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION: Kansas City, Missouri, October 5-11. President, E. R. Cass, 135 East 15th Street, New York City.

WISCONSIN STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Kenosha, October 8-10. Secretary, Mrs. C. D. Partridge, 527 Layton Avenue, Cudahy.

OHIO WELFARE CONFERENCE: Columbus, October 9-12. Secretary, Mary B. Holsinger, 277 East Long Street, Columbus.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GIRL SCOUTS: Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 9-13. Address: Jane Deeter Rippin, 670 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

KANSAS GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION: Topeka, October 10-11. Secretary, Felicitas Dyer, 1615 Huntoon Street, Topeka.

REGIONAL SOCIAL HYGIENE CONFERENCE: Louisville, Kentucky, October 11-13. Address: Ray H. Everett, American Social Hygiene Association, 370 7th Avenue, New York City.

INDIANA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION: Indianapolis, October 12-13. Secretary, Rosetta Graves, Union Hospital, Terre Haute.

INDIANA STATE CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK: Terre Haute, October 13-16. Secretary, John A. Brown, Room 416 State House, Indianapolis.

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referred to? In any case I believe it is a good thing for social work, whether it is good for the home or not. Those who are interested in how sublimation of the natural instincts really works in practice and not as an interesting theory, might take a celibate occupation such as ours has been for study. In one way or another nature collects the price from those who have broken her laws, and the price is often far from pleasant to see. Yes, the young recruits do well to marry and have their profession too, even if the latter has to be sandwiched in a little casually, or the former does not work well. Experience may enrich even though it has not led to happiness. If there is any quality more desirable than another in social workers it is a certain generosity of spirit, and deprived, defrauded lives do not furnish a good soil for generosity. The more normal the experiences social workers have the better for us and for all who have to do with us as friends, as co-workers, and above all as clients whose fate may depend on our humanity, our tolerance and our simple understanding of the roots of life.

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MEN interested in advancing in the field of institution and social work are wanted as students in The National Training School for Institution Executives and Other Workers. See classified Ad on Page 575.

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Opportunities

Case worker, Juvenile Protective Assn., N. Y. $1,800.

Case worker, community center, N. Y. $1,800.

Medical case worker, Nov. 1st, for Dispensary, Penna. $1,600-$1,800.

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Child welfare workers. $1,500-$1,800. Family case workers, beginners and exp. $1,200-$1,800.

Case work supervisor, Family Welfare, Penna. $2,500-$3,000.

Personnel director, Department store, Ohio. $3,000.

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